The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Don Carlos and party arrived in New York yesterday.

—Hon. Geo. F. Hoar will not accept a renomination for Congress.

—Nasby has taken the stump, and his first experience is narrated in another column.

—Faro establishments are now run in New York under the title of "Reading Rooms."

—The Dime Savings Bank at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, closed its doors yesterday.

—Wanted—A portrait of the man who does not think he knows exactly how to edit a newspaper.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—The weather is so warm that work at the various mints his been greatly interfered with. What is the use then of passing silver bills while the mercury hovers near 90?

—The number of dead-heads who have visited the Exhibition is put down at the modest figure of 766,921. The Exhibition must be doing well to admit so many free of charge.

—The agents of the Erie Grand Trunk and the Baltimore & Ohio roads, in New York, decided yesterday that it was not advisable for them to make the same reduction in freight rates as the Pennsylvania road had made.

—It is assumed at the Treasury Department, at Washington, that of the $10,479,076 of the three first issues of fractional currency still outstanding at the close of the last month, ten millions at least are lost and wasted, and will never be offered for redemption.

—"The growing evil of extravagance and display at funerals" is the theme of a public card signed by nine Jewish ministers of New York. They advise that expensive furnishings and flowers be given up, and that their people return "to the simplicity by which Jewish funerals were formerly characterized."

—The appearance of yellow fever in the harbor of New York is creating some natural alarm, but the quarantine regulations there are stringent and admirable, so that we anticipate no extended spread of the disease. The oppressively hot weather aggravates the difficulty of maintaining a clean bill of health.

—The markets just now are stocked with an abundance of unripe fruit, that ought to be sweeping in the sanitary weather. Apples and pears like bullets, and peaches that a person with false teeth dare not tackle, are now displayed on every street corner, and dispensed to the wayfaring youngster at a cent apiece.

—A gentleman who arrived in Washington yesterday, and who saw ex-Speaker Blaine at his home in Augusta, represents him as rapidly improving. On Monday afternoon he walked through his garden and seemed quite hopeful. On Friday or Saturday he will take a run up the coast and will probably stop at St. John's, N. B., or a few weeks.

—Edward Coe, editor of the *Register*, Whitewater, Wisconsin, has recently inherited a fortune of $30,000, and he proposes to divide a sum of $300 each and seek out the deserving poor, meritorious widowed ladies and indigent orphans and upon satisfactory evidence that they are proper subjects of charity, donate to them the sum mentioned.

—The House and Senate are slowly coming to terms on the Civil Appropriations bill. Even with the concessions made by the House Conference Committee, it is asserted that appropriations to cover deficiencies will have to be made next winter. But no matter. The country must be made to believe that great economy has been practiced by the Democratic House. The Deficiency bill will be a matter of course after the retrenchment policy has answered its political purposes.

—Of Governor Hayes' friends no one is more in his confidence than ex-Governor Noyes, who says: "Governor Hayes goes into this canvass pledged to no man. Not a soul living, from the President down, has received any pledge or promise from Governor Hayes. When elected—and I am as certain of it as I was of Grant's election in 1872—he will go into the White House unfettered, and will carry out in office every word he has said in his letter of acceptance. His Cabinet will be composed of men as pure as himself."

—At the meeting of the Committee of Wholesale Druggists, held in New York yesterday, the trade in proprietary articles was discussed, and the organization of a national society, with which the interests of the Eastern and Western dealers would be identified, advocated as being likely to secure many valuable advantages. It was stated that the jobbing business in drugs, chemicals and patent medicines was much better now than forty years since. The West at present has the advantage of the trade in proprietary articles, the importing business being in the hands of the Eastern dealers.

—Business is terribly depressed in England, as in this country, and matters are getting worse instead of better. Firms hitherto considered solid are failing every day, and the list is likely to be increased from all parts of the kingdom. In the cotton and woolen branches heavy operators are weakening and the iron trade is daily becoming more uncertain. The facts are plainly seen, but what remedy to apply to meet the evils seems to be as far from the minds of the statesmen of England as it is from those of our own country. Over-production and over-trading are commonly assigned as the causes, but how to set things straight is the great question that nobody can answer, though everybody has an answer for himself.

—When we learn that there was weeping and wailing among the women and children on the reservations after the battle of the Big Horn, and further that the usually gay picnic parties have started out to join the hostile Sioux equipped with supplies issued by the agencies, we see one of the strongest evidences of the successful effort to Christianize the Indians. For without the paternal care of the Government the squaws would have been so busy carrying and fetching for the warriors on the war-path that they would have had no time for crying into cotton handkerchiefs or weeping upon each other's calico bosoms. Nor would the new recruits for Sitting Bull, felling the sweet influence of white benevolence, have gone out to him in trowsers and blankets. We are teaching the noble red man the refining habits of his white brother.

—It is interesting to read from any quarter that retrenchment has at last reached the household service. A New York paper states that women cooks are now willing to take $15 who formerly got $20 a month, and that chambermaids have lowered their ideas from $12 to $10. Perhaps even the rest of the statement, that some families who formerly employed one servant now do their own work, may have some comfort in it. It will probably be some time before ill-health results to the family from over-work in such case or superciliousness to the discharged servant. If these leveling times put the relations between such parties on a sounder business basis than has prevailed in this country of late years, that will be one more of the good turns these times are said to be doing the country. Neither will the transfer of private coachmen and footmen to horse cars and restaurants, said to be common now, ruin the country.

—It is now certain that the present French Ministry has strength enough in the Assembly to command a fair working majority upon all reasonable measures. The *Left* threatened a revolt on the municipal bill as reported by M. de Marcere, and the Right intimated an intention not to support it. This looked like a crisis and as though the Left were determined to force terms upon the President. But the Marshal was equal to the occasion. He called a Cabinet council, declared that he would make no more concessions to the Left, and intimated a change in the Ministry and election under this altered condition of affairs. This was a position the leaders of the Left had not anticipated and were not prepared for, so they changed their course and ceased to oppose the Ministry on what was merely factious ground. This piece of political strategy shows that the Marshal has more ability in that line than he is usually credited with by his contemporaries. France needs peace, and if President MacMahon can keep her in peace at home, her strength and influence will be the greater in the councils of the great powers.

—A correspondent notes a lack at Newport, and accounts for it in this wise: "We notice but few marriageable young men here this Summer, compared with the large number of young ladies who are anxiously awaiting "coming events," that cast their shadows before them. The reasons are obvious. The young men cannot afford to visit Newport and entertain their lady friends in the manner which has been their custom in years past, or in the way in which their parents have been in the habit of doing. Hence the young men remain away, or seek some secluded nook where fashion and its attendant follies are not among the things most to be desired. The young men cannot afford to do as they have been doing, save those who have handsome incomes or fortunes at their command, and consequently a reform is needed, and the ladies will do well to set the example. Until then there will be a scarcity of young men at Newport as well as other Summer resorts. There is no doubt but what the ladies can see that a reform is needed, and it remains for them to be less exacting in their demands upon the opposite sex. When this is brought about then there will be seen a larger number of young men at the social entertainments given here during the Summer."

FIRST EDITION.

NASBY ON THE STUMP.

The Ex-Postmaster Goes to Indiana on a Political Mission.

He Develops a New Idea in Campaign Speechmaking—His Metamorphosis of Isaaker Gavitt and the Sad Result of Ike's Forgetfulness.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCY,
Jooly 15th, 1876.

Man is uv but few days and full uv trouble. I can't understand why life should be such a conundrum—I can't understand why things shoodent go on with a more perfect looseniss, and an easier gait. In short, why shoodent everybody, except the black Republikins, hev precisely wat they want without all this trouble and perplexity to git it.

Feelin it to be my dooty to do suthin in the interest uv "Tilden and Reform," I concloded to spend a porshen uv the money that John Morrisey left with me, to influoence voters, in a lower county in Injeeany, and to do it affectooally, I made perfect preparashen beforehand, and made sigh arrangements ez wood result in a proper demonstrashen uv the sooperiority uv "Tilden and Reform," over Hayes and Wheeler.

Ez I hed to do the speekin I interdid it to be effective. I wantid that my work shood count for the coz, and be seed that shood result in a glorious harvest in November.

I hev alluz notised that ef a speeker kin be interruptid at the rite time, and of the feller wat interrupts happens to ask a question on wich the speeker is perfeckly postid, his prompt anser allnz put the questioner, or interrupter, to flite, and wins for the speeker the sympathy of the people. I perpesed to interdooce a new idee in stumpin, by takin with me my own interrupter, so that I cood be sure that the queries he shood put wood be sich that I cood properly answer, and answer with effeck.

I selectid ez the questions I wantid asked me, these—

Wat is the amount uv the nashnal debt?

Ef Likin hed been defeeted, wood that debt hev bin incurred?

Wuz not the incurrin uv the debt a blessin, pertikelerly ez it was incurred to give freedom to 4,000,000 niggers?

Is it not the wisest thing we kin do to git down to a gold basis to-morry?

Hadent the western farmer ought to sweat and scald to pay the debt to the eastern capitalist?

I writ these questions all down and arranged for the answers. You see they give me a chance, ef I cood hev em asked in order, to giv the Republikins sich a hidin ez they never had. It give me an opportoonity to show that the debt was made in the interest uv Abolishen, that ef the Republikin party had never succeeded there wood hev bin no debt, that to git back to gold wood reoin everybody, and that the Eastern bondholder wanted the Western farmer to pay the debt argy-bee.

I decided to take Isaaker Gavitt with me to act ez Republikin interpreter, and I hed to git him up az a Republikin. It was a hard job—the hardest I ever undertook. To metamorphose a Cross Roads Democrat into a Republikin is a task that requires genius, but I undertook it, and succeeded to some extent. I powdered his nose, I hed him shaved, and I put on him a clean shirt. I made him black his boots, hevin first furnished him with a pair, and then I put on him a decent soot uv close, and made him wear em about the Corners a while till he got yoosed to em, and cood appear easy on em. Then I took him and coached him in the questions I wanted him to ask. I hed him repeat em over and over agin till he hed em by heart, and told him exactly where in my speech I wanted him to git in the questions. I repeetid my speech to him three times, and then I interrupted me, with his questions, or rather the questions I hed prepared for him, and then I made the ansers, and instructid him in all the minutia, even to his blushin when he sot down discomfittid.

I got him so well instructed that I flattered myself I shood go through with a wet sheet and a flowing sale, and shood accomplish a big work for the party. I laffed to think wat a good thing it wood be to hev Isaaker dressed up ez a Republikin, with his nose powdered, and to hev him ask me sich questions ez I cood anser,—askin em ez a Republikin, and me puttin him to utter shame.

The fust nite I spoke I hed it all arranged. Issaker wuz to set in the awjence, and at the proper time, in all uv wich he wuz instructed, he wuz to commence. It wuz a big meetin, the skool house wuz full, and I hoped for great things.

Alars for human expectashuns! I had bin so bizzy drumming up the meeting thro the day that I didn't watch Issaker, and in the excitin uv the day he wuz doing till I saw him in his place in the awjence, and commenced my speech, and hedn't got decently into the introdooshen—I think I wuz dwellin onto the horrors uv missegenashen—when up he got. Great Heavens! He wuz ez drunk ez a biled owl, and hedn't any more idee uv wat he wuz deing than a Soo Injun. Risin to his feet, he swayed around unsteddily, and remarked that he hed a question to ask. In agony, for I coodent help myself, I said, "Ask it."

"Ez a Republikin," sed he—

The awjence all laffed, for they knowd by his nose that he wuz no Republikin.

"Ez a Republikin I want to know wheth-er a debt on wich we hev agreed to nominate Tilden, and bring about the blessins uv a Suthren Confedrisy, oughtent to be paid by the bloated Democrasy uv Noo York, which nominated Tilden and paid the likker bills uv the Speeker on the platform, who owes me fur more than four years ward, and never paid for a drink in his life, onless it wuz a mistake, and which brot me here to interrupt him, wich I swear I wont do onless he's—"

"Sit down you ideot," I yelled, "and don't interrupt me when I am discussin great constooshinel questions."

"Ideot yoorself," yelled Issaker, in a drunken passion, "you sit down on the platform, and at yoor expense to play Republikin, and interrupt yoo, and I won't take no ideot from yoo or any other man."

And the infooriated beast made his way thro that awjence, and parelpetatid hisself onto the platform, and set down at the table, and whaled me till I thot I hed gone thro the entire Rebellion. I hed no idee aforejez to wat wuz meant by being whaled.

Uv course the meetin was broken up, and the awjence dispersed in a row. Issaker in his drunkenness went to the nearest barroom, and told em all uv our arrangement, and before mornin hed not only spent the the money I hed provided him with, but hed pawned the close I hed furnished him, and I found him in the mornin a mere wreck.

"Parson," sed the inebriated lunatic, "I don't suppose I hev bin uv much yoose to the party, and hevn't furthered the coz to any alarmin extent, but I hev hed a good time! Let us go on to the next town at once. Get me another soot uv close, and let us go on electin Tilden in this way. And by the way can't I fill in my spare time by arrangin on off nites to be a Dimicrat to interrupt a Republikan speeker!"

I didn't anser him—I wuz too sick. But ith herin him with a cuss I bade him depart, and borrowed money uv the constabulary to git on to my next appointment alone. It is singler. Yoo can't make a Dimocrat without whiskey, but by the time they have taken enough uv it to make em secoor, they are so burnt out that they havn't eny sense anyhow, and ain't any yoose to the party except to be votid. It is a cold world, and I am tired uv it. Ef I didn't hev a foldin hope that Tilden wood be elected, and I wood git that Postoffis, I shood give up all hopes uv reform, and lay me down end die.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Wich wood like to be Postmaster.

Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 20.—The Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young case was up before Judge Shaffer to-day, when the following rulings were given: That as Ann Eliza claimed to have been married to Brigham Young, which the defendent did not deny, but denied that she was his legal wife, and that as the contest was as to the legality of the marriage, this court could properly grant alimony during the suit. A motion for personal attachment upon the defendent for contempt of court in not paying five hundred dollars per month alimony was denied, as this was a harsh measure where milder means would be sufficient. A motion to strike out the amended answer of the defense was overruled, and evidence in the main case ordered taken before a commissioner. It is probable an execution will be asked by the plaintiff as a means of collecting the alimony heretofore awarded, while the defense will no doubt ask for a reduction of the alimony.

Accident to an Excursion Train.

CINCINNATI, O., July 20.—A special says a train of three cars of an Odd Fellows' excursion from Newark to Yellow Springs, Ohio, collided with a hand car near Columbus, this morning, and ran off down a bank thirty feet. David Reynolds, the fireman, was killed; Jas. Freeman, engineer, fatally injured; J. C. Taylor, of Columbus, injured internally. Several others were bruised, not seriously, however.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1876.

SENATE.

The Hamburg Massacre.

Mr. PATTERSON submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information he may have in regard to the recent slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina. Agreed to.

The Impeachment Trial.

Soon afterward consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed. Judge Black announced that Mr. Carpenter was too sick to be present, and as it was necessary for the counsel to hear the argument he was to answer, he asked that an order be made that Mr. Blair be heard as arranged with the managers, and that after he had made his opening argument the Court adjourn until to-morrow, when the managers would be heard.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the order was laid on the table.

Mr. BLAIR, of the counsel, opened the argument for the defence, holding that the impeachment should be dismissed, on the ground that more than one-third of the Senate voted against it. He could not account for the persistency of this prosecution, unless the managers expected the Senators who voted against jurisdiction would stultify themselves and vote for conviction now.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought such language toward the Senators was very harsh.

Mr. BLAIR explained that he did not mean to be personal towards Senators. He only spoke of the action of the managers as having the appearance that they expected the Senators would stultify themselves by voting for the conviction of the defendant. He then reviewed the articles of impeachment *seriatim*.

In conclusion, Mr. BLAIR again argued that his client should be dismissed because there was not a legal two-thirds vote of the Senate asserting jurisdiction.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted two questions, which he said he would like to hear discussed by the counsel. The first was: A Senator dissenting on the question of jurisdiction as he was bound by the majority, just as a dissenting Judge on the Supreme Court bench was bound by the majority; and, second, what was meant by the term "conviction" in the Constitution? Whether there could be conviction without disqualification to hold office?

Mr. BLAIR replied that a Senator voting in the minority was not bound by the majority, and quoted from 12th Peters in support of his argument. In regard to the second question, he expressed the opinion that there could be conviction without disqualification to hold office, though he had not examined into the matter.

After a long discussion as to whether a manager should go on with the argument on the side of the prosecution to-day in the absence of Mr. Carpenter, who was to reply, the Senate sitting as a court, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, took a recess for ten minutes. Upon reassembling the impeachment proceedings were suspended temporarily, and legislative business resumed.

Bills Passed.

Mr. WISDOM introduced a bill to continue for ten days from its passage the provisions of the act to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government. Passed.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill authorizing the Congressional Printer to continue public printing for a period of ten days in advance of the regular appropriation. Passed.

The impeachment trial was then resumed, and it was announced that Manager Lapham, who had been assigned to open for the prosecution, was too ill to go on to-day. His place was taken by Manager Lynde, who commented on the vote of less than two-thirds of the Senate in favor of jurisdiction, and argued that in the impeachment of Judge Barnard various Senators who voted against jurisdiction voted in favor of his conviction. The question of jurisdiction in this case had been decided according to law, and was binding upon all Senators. He quoted from numerous legal authorities in support of his views, and when he concluded the Senate sitting as a court adjourned until to-morrow.

Legislative business was resumed, and a message was received from the House announcing the passage by that body of a bill to continue the act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government until July 31st. The Senate concurred therein.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Texas Frontier.

The bill for the protection of the Texas frontier passed, after the rejection of the second section by a vote of yeas 89 and nays 96. The following is the text of the bill:

That for the purpose of giving efficient protection to the country between the Rio Grande and Nueces river, in the State of Texas, from cattle thieves, robbers and murderers from the Mexican side of the river, the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and required to station and keep on the Rio Grande, from the mouth of the river to Fort Duncan, and above, if necessary, two regiments of cavalry for field service, in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty, and to assign recruits to such regiments so as to fill each troop to the number of one hundred privates, and they shall be up to that strength as long as they shall be required in that service.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Mr. RANDALL made a conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and explained it. He said the estimates submitted by the departments amounted to over thirty-two millions dollars; that the bill as originally reported by the Committee on Appropriations amounted to $14,626,981. That all as passed the House it appropriated $18,857,326, with unexpended balances of $5,691,000; that the Senate had increased it by $5,068,380; that in the conference the Senate yielded to the amount of $3,110,223, and the House $921,154. The bill now appropriated $16,357,995, against $26,644,350 in a like bill last year, a saving of $10,286,445. He regretted the statement made in the Senate that these large reductions would have to be met by a deficiency bill next session, and he warned executive officers from being induced by such statements to make expenditures and incur obligations beyond the sums appropriated in the bill. He felt that under this bill no department of the Government would be crippled, and he declared that the next House would discountenance any deficiency bill.

Mr. HALE, the Republican member of the Conference Committee, did not agree with Mr. Randall that there would be no deficiency bill requisite next session. Even the incidental expenses of the House itself will result in deficiencies.

After a long discussion the report was adopted. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $7,000 for the expenses of the joint select committee on Chinese immigration. Passed.

Also a bill extending to the 31st of July the bill making temporary provision for the expenses of the Government. Passed.

Indian Reservation.

Mr. PHILLIPS made a conference report on the bill for the sale of the reservation of the confederated Utes and Missouri Indians in Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. BLAND opposed the report and the bill as part of a policy to transfer all the Indian tribes to the Indian Territory, a policy which, he said, was aimed alone at the prosperity of St. Louis and for the advantage of Chicago.

The report was not agreed to, ayes 68, nays 84.

Mr. SAMPSON, from the Committee on Patents, reported back the Senate bill to punish counterfeiting of trade marks. Passed.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation.

The Conference Committee on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill had a meeting yesterday, the result of which is a more hopeful feeling that a satisfactory settlement will be effected.

A Bill Vetoed.

The President has returned to the House without his approval the bill amendatory of the postoffice laws. The reasons assigned for his veto are given in a statement of Postmaster General Tyner, who regrets exceedingly that a mistake should have been made in the title and enacting clause of the bill which renders inoperative its provisions in relation to straw binding.

The Internal Revenue Commissionership.

A rumor was in circulation at the Treasury Department yesterday that the President will to-day nominate General McDougall, member of Congress from New York, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is not certain that he will accept the position, he having heretofore declined the appointment of treasurer in place of New.

The Public Printer.

Under the sundry civil bill, as passed, Clapp, the Public Printer, is legislated out of office. It is understood, however, that the President will immediately send in the name of Clapp for Public Printer, and there is no doubt of his speedy confirmation.

Business Suspension.

MONTREAL, July 20.—Campbell, leather an l belting merchant, has failed. His assets, including bad debts, are $240,000, and his liabilities $250,000, of which $160,000 are said to be secured.

WHEELER'S ACCEPTANCE.

He Accepts the Nomination of Vice President on the Republican Ticket.

MALONE, July 15, 1876.

To the Hon. Edward McPherson and others of the Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN:—I received on the 6th inst. your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party held at Cincinnati on the 14th ult. for the office of Vice President of the United States, and requesting my acceptance of the same, and asking my attention to the summary of Republican doctrines contained in the platform adopted by the Convention. A nomination made with such unanimity implies a confidence on the part of the convention which inspires my profound gratitude. If is accepted with a sense of the responsibility which may follow. If elected I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Euler and in the interest of the whole country. To the summary of doctrines enunciated by the convention I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has intrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangeable law for every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle by "securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights." This will be accomplished only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and securely in the canebrakes of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

The South.

Upon the question of our Southern relations, my views were recently expressed as a member of the Committee of the United States House of Representatives upon Southern affairs. Those views remained unchanged, and were thus expressed: We of the North delude ourselves in expecting that the massed intelligence so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement of civilization, are in the brief period of ten or fifteen years to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting, to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction, which will call for forbearance, and which will have to be relieved by the temperate fostering care of the Government. One of the most potent, if not indispensable, agencies in this direction will be the devising of some system to aid in the education of the masses. In view of that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary school house is full of suggestion. We compelled these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untried to make them good, loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressed to the best powers of our statesmanship. The foundation for these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal and exact justice accorded to them. Give them to the fullest extent every blessing which the Government confers upon the most favored. Give them no just cause for complaint, and then hold them by every necessary means to an exact and rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the Constitution and its amendments to secure to all within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging.

The Public Debt.

The just obligation to public creditors, created by the Government and by the sacrifices of threatened dissolution, and as an indispensable condition of its salvation, guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the pledges subsidiary thereto and confirmatory thereof.

Specie Resumption.

In my judgment the pledge of Congress of January 14, 1875, for the redemption of notes of the United States in coin, is the plighted faith of the nation, and national honor, simple honesty and justice to the people, whose permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money as a basis of their pecuniary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and of the act of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict fulfillment.

The Public Schools.

In our system of government intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot. Hence the public schools, which are its basis, should be preserved in all their vigor, while in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution they and all their endowments should be secured to every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectarian influence or control.

The Civil Service.

There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the Government consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished. Offices should be conferred only upon the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts, and not for private advantage.

The foregoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full practical effect is a work it now has on hand. To the completion of its great mission we address ourselves, in hope and confidence, sheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements, remembering that under God it is to that party that we are indebted in this Centennial year of our existence that the Union is preserved, that broken Union is restored, that the curse of slavery is forever blotted from our country, and that there are no master or slave throughout our broad dominions, and that the emancipated millions look upon the ensign of the republic as a symbol of the full recognition of their manhood rights, protected free and equal, and the guaranty of their own equality under the law with the most highly favored citizen of the land." To the intelligence and conscience of all who desire good government, good will, good money and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of the imperfection and short-comings of human organization, yet with the honest purposes of the masses promptly to retrieve all errors and to summarily punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submits its claims for the continued support of the American people.

Respectfully,

(Signed.) WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.

A Seducer Shot—Terrible Tragedy.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., July 19.—Our community was startled this morning by the shocking information that Charles M. Williams, who resides at this depot at this place, and is employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, has shot and killed J. P. Dickerson, the depot agent here. The facts, as far as we have been able to gather them, are these: Williams became apprised yesterday evening that his only daughter, about twenty years of age, was pregnant, and, upon inquiry as to who was the author of her ruin, he was informed that it was Dickerson. He immediately, as it is said, called upon Dickerson, charged him with the seduction and informed him if he did not marry his daughter he would kill him. Dickerson failing to give him satisfaction at the time, he (Williams) said he would give him until eight o'clock next morning to make up his mind. This morning he is said to have again called on Dickerson and demanded to know whether he intended to marry his daughter, and again left without getting satisfaction. In a short time he appeared at the depot with a shotgun in his hands while Dickerson was engaged with his assistant in copying the 119th psalm (for what purpose I know not.) He took deliberate aim and lodged eight or nine buckshots in the left side of his face, completely mashing both his upper and lower jaws, atoms of the shot coming out on the neck on the opposite side. Dickerson, who seemed to have been unaware of the presence of Williams, uttered the exclamation, "My God"—the last and only words he ever spoke after being shot. In four minutes after he expired in a sitting posture on the sofa, where he was at the time. The two men previous to yesterday had been on very intimate terms. Williams was heard to say after committing the homicide that he had killed a man who he had regarded as the best friend he had on earth. Williams immediately surrendered himself to the proper authorities, had an examination, and was sent on to the Circuit Court, giving bail promptly in the sum of $500. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Dickerson had been depot agent here for several years, and was regarded by the company as a good officer.

AN OIL FIRE.

Two Tanks Struck by Lightning and the Oil Set on Fire.

DILKES STATION, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., July 20.—About 4:40 this afternoon the lightning struck two large iron tanks here, and set the oil on fire. The tanks have each a capacity of twenty-two thousand barrels, and were both full. They were owned by M. Brownson, of Titusville. The oil is still burning at midnight.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Arrived—The steamer August Andre, from Antwerp.

LONDON, July 20.—The steamships Nova Scotia and Nurnburg, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Arrived—The steamer State of Virginia, from Glasgow.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Turkish Troops Routed by Servians.

Great Destruction of Property During the Bulgarian Insurrection.

The Roumanian Reserves.

BUCHAREST, July 20.—The Minister of War to-day withdrew the bill mobilizing the reserves.

Judicial Excitement.

ALEXANDRIA, July 20.—In consequence of the Government's refusal to permit the execution of a judgment against it, the President of the Court of Summary Justice refuses further to hear any action, and has closed the Court. Great excitement prevails. The Judges are deliberating upon the question.

The Business Depression.

LONDON, July 20.—J. & G. Harris, Australian merchants, who made an arrangement with their creditors last year, agreeing to pay in full, now announce their suspension. Their liabilities are $1,500,000, and assets $1,000,000.

The British Parliament.

LONDON, July 20.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Derby stated that he had just received a communication from the United States Government, the contents of which he could not state, but had given a copy to Earl Granville, and requested him to postpone his motion calling attention to the extradition correspondence, as discussion would inconvenience public business. Earl Granville said his motion will not affect the negotiations. Nevertheless he willingly complied with the request, and postponed his motion until Monday next.

Earl Derby announced that a small number of copies of the correspondence on the Eastern question would be distributed to-morrow.

The Canadian Railways.

The *Times* this morning announces that the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads of Canada have agreed to refer the question of percentage on competitive traffic to Mr. Liteman, a member of Parliament and chairman of the Southeastern Railroad. The Great Western Railroad stipulates that the tariff schedules are not to be definitely settled until the present railroad war in the United States is ended. If the award be thus the stipulation is withdrawn, shelves the negotiations, and the Great Western continues chiefly to serve the purpose of the New York Central Railroad.

A Servian Victory.

BELGRADE, July 20.—The following is official: Prince Peicel Doubits routed four thousand Turkish regulars on Wednesday near Radosinge, driving them towards Nava Farasch, after a desperate engagement lasting seven hours.

Servian Defeats.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Standard's* Wilden special says the Servians lost 2,000 killed at the battle of Izver. They retired across the river Timok, but have since recrossed. Osman Pacha on Thursday annihilated 300 Servians who had occupied Nova Sello. A few only escaped across the Danube.

Organization of the Servian Army.

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says the army has been organized into two great divisions. The Eastern division is under General Tchernayeff, with General Leschjanin as second in command. The Western division is under General Olimpice, with General Zach second in command.

The British Iron Trade.

The *Standard* says that the rumors affecting the Cleveland iron trade are now happily disposed of. The meeting of ironmasters at Cleveland yesterday was strictly private, but it is understood it generally approved the scheme of converting the partilled concern into a limited liability company.

Rousted by Sofias.

A Vienna dispatch says it is reported that the insurgents attempted to interrupt the railway near Sofia, but were routed by a battalion of Sofias.

The Torch in Bulgaria.

Vienna journals publish statistics showing that 6,564 houses were burned in the Philippopolis and Tatarbazardjik districts during the Bulgarian insurrection. Of these, 5,643 belonged to Christians. Many were fired by revolutionary emissaries to compel the people to join the insurrection.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Shooting Tournament.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A shooting tournament under the auspices of the St. Louis Gun Club commenced yesterday at the grounds of the association at Rinkville, six miles from the city, and will continue during the week. The prizes aggregate $2,625. Many crack shots in the country are here, and Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, New York, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, and Quincy, Ills., are specially represented. The first purse, three hundred and fifty dollars, ten single rises, twenty-one yards, was shot for by twenty persons. The first money was taken by John Griffith, of Peoria, Ills.; the second by C. M. Williams, of St. Louis; the third by T. J. South, of Frankfort, Ky., and the fourth by George Renard, of Chicago. The second purse, two hundred and fifty dollars, ten single rises, twenty-six yards, thirty-four entries. The first money was taken by T. J. South, the second by Kleinman, of Chicago, the third was divided between Stevenson and Carter, the fourth by J. Lucas, of St. Louis, and the fifth by McManus. Several sweepstakes were also shot, which were won by Martin, of Chicago, South, of Frankfort, and Lucas and Henry, of St. Louis.

At the shooting tournament to-day, in the first match, prize $400, ten single rises, twenty-one yards, the first money was won by T. J. South, of Kentucky, at 10; the second by J. Lucas, of St. Louis, the third by Wilson, of St. Louis, the fourth by Haugh, of Peoria, and the fifth by Gottschalk of St. Louis. In the second match for $300, five double rises, eighteen yards, the first money was won by Caldwell, of Plattsburg, Mo., the third by Cahill, of St. Louis, and the fourth by Wadsworth of St. Louis There were also two sweepstakes shot. The first, single birds, thirty-one yards, was won by Kleinman, of Chicago, South, of Kentucky, and Markin, of Chicago, in the order named. The second double birds, eighteen yards rise, was won by Williams, of St. Louis, Kleinman, of Chicago, and Revely, of St. Louis.

Athletic Sports of the Collegians.

SARATOGA, July 20.—The athletic sports of the collegians at Glen Mitchell began to-day by a three-mile walk of ten starters, with only two reaching to the finish—Noble, of Princeton, who made the distance in 28:21½, and Merritt, of Bowdoin, whose time was 29:14. Watson, of the New York college, led into the third mile by several rods, when he was overcome by the sun and was led from the track.

Two heats of one hundred yards were run. The first was taken by H. R. Stevens, of Williams, and the second by W. J. Wakeman, of Yale. Time of the last, 11 seconds. The pulling of a sixteen pound shot had three contestants. Mann, of Princeton, was the victor. Distance twenty-seven feet one inch, thirty feet, and thirty feet eleven and one-half inches. Van Hennes, of Princton, was second, Cargo, of Princton, third.

Graduates' mile walk — Downs, of Wesleyan, and McCall, of Dartmouth, started. Only Down finished. Time 9:45.

The hurdle race was won by W. J. Wakeman, of Yale, who made the fastest time on record—18½ seconds—Prior, of Columbia, second, and Biddle, of the University of Pennsylvania, third.

The half mile run, Green, of Princeton, won in 2:16½, and White, of Wesleyan, second.

In the broad jump Willoughby, of the University of Pennsylvania, won, making eighteen feet three and a half inches, and Young, of Dartmouth, second, seventeen feet four inches.

The final heat of the one hundred yards dash was taken by H. R. Stevens, of Williams. Time eleven seconds. As the contestant three mile run was being called a storm came up, rendering it necessary to postpone all the other games, including the three mile run, one mile walk, graduates' mile run, high jump, and mile run, until to-morrow.

The Races at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—In the trotting race 2:23 class, for $1,000, there were seven starters. R. G. White's Nellie Irwin won the first heat in 2:25½. C. B. Hawey's Silversides won the second, third and fourth heats and race in 2:23¾, 2:27¼ and 2:29. In the 2:33 class, for $700, there were seven starters. A. H. Ball's Dan Howell won in three straight heats. Time 2:33¾, 2:29¼ and 2:29¼. The free for all running race had five entries. J. M. Cornell's S. M. Misdeal won the first and second heats in 1:45 and 1:45, and Walker Davies' G. M. Cruisan won the third, fourth and fifth heats in 1:47, 1:53 and 1:54.

Shooting at Wimbledon, England.

LONDON, July 20.—The shooting for the Elcho shield began to-day, at Wimbledon. The shooting at 800 yards has been concluded. The following are the scores: Scotland, 504; England, 483; Ireland, 473. The Scotch eight includes Ferguson, Dunlap, McVittre, Whitelaw, Rae and Boyd, who are in the American team. The Irish team includes William and John Rigby, Fenton, Johnson, Smyth, Joynt, Goff and Greenhill, selected for the American.

The competition at the 900 and 1,000 yards ranges was completed this afternoon. At the end of the 900 yards shooting the score stood: Scotland, 1,007; England, 979; Ireland, 928. The following is the total score of the shooting in the three ranges: England; 1,463; Scotland, 1,458; Ireland, 1,333.

The Races at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 20.—This was the third day of the Dexter Park meeting. The first race was for the 2:35 class, purse $1,250. Higby's Gov. Sprague won in three straight heats. Time 2:27¾, 2:29 and 2:30¼. The second race, 2:27 class, purse $1,500, Stephen, Bros.'s General Grant won. Time 2:23¼, 2:23, 2:30 and 2:31. Preston won the two mile dash for a purse of $500 over Vicksburg in 3:36¾.

THE HEATED TERM.

100 Degrees in the Shade in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—After a few days of comparative moderate weather the heated term has recommenced as severely as ever. At nine o'clock this morning the mercury stood at 94 in the shade, and at one o'clock this afternoon at 100 in the shade. There have been many cases of prostration from heat to-day, and several of them have resulted fatally

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FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1876

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

FEARFULLY hot weather in Philadelphia yesterday.

THE counsel in the BELKNAP impeachment case, have begun their summing-up speeches.

THE political question in Democratic circles now is, will TILDEN go to HENDRICKS or HENDRICKS to TILDEN.

THE letter of acceptance of Mr. WHEELER has been made public. It is an open, high-toned letter, just what might be expected of a man of his character.

JUDGE KETCHUM has resigned his seat in Congress, in order to proceed to Erie, to sit as the Judge of the United States Courts to be held there. He will be cordially welcomed to his new sphere of duty and usefulness.

HENDRICKS is on the anxious bench relating to the repeal of the Resumption act. We have no objection to the repeal on general grounds, but when it is pleaded for in behalf of a Democratic majority in Indiana, we hope the repeal will not take place. Laws are not to be made or repealed for the particular benefit of the Democratic party.

JUDGE PIERREPONT furnishes a fresh illustration of the unwisdom of a public speaker attempting a *role* in oratory for which he is not adapted. On his arrival in London he found himself suddenly summoned to a public dinner, and in response to a toast, attempted to be facetious. This is not his *forte*, and his familiar allusions to EX-Premier GLADSTONE and his writings, are not, in consequence accepted in good blood. On the contrary, they are regarded as impudent and out of place. We do not, for a moment, believe that they were so intended; but, on the contrary, were designed to be facetious, and friendly expressions. They were not, however, in the line of Mr. PIERREPONT's true style of oratory, and so were misapprehended.

THE sense of propriety which induced ex-Secretary BRISTOW to refuse to divulge official conversations between him and the President does not seem to impress favorably the New York *Sun* and several other Democratic journals. They imagine he is trying to screen the President. It was to dissipate this idea that the President wrote him, giving full permission to tell all he knew. Mr. BRISTOW's sense of honor, however, still compelled him to refuse, the chief reason given being that a conversation is not remembered by two persons entirely alike, and to give his impressions would be an act of injustice. The principle he lays down is so obviously correct that it is surprising that any journal professing to respect right principle should object. The necessities of politics often lead otherwise right judgments astray, and this proves to be the case in the present instance.

IT HAS been accepted as generally true, that the letters of acceptance of Presidential candidates, will constitute the real platforms of the respective parties this year. Mr. HAYES has sent forth his, and Mr. TILDEN's is yet to come. The *United Presbyterian*, which is not committed to politics, but is a staunch and reliable religious journal, has this to say of Mr. HAYES' letter: "It will severely tax the genius, ingenuity and conscience of Mr. Tilden to write a more satisfactory letter than that of Governor Hayes in which he formally accepts of the Republican nomination. It is a party platform as much better than that of Cincinnati as the words of an honest man are superior to the insincere bungling of a national convention. Personal character is more in a candidate than we are ready to admit in our clamor after what we call political truth; and when it is before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, they have reason to be thankful when he comes recommended by the testimony of good men who know him and the discreet wisdom of his own utterances." We commend the above to the thoughtful consideration of all who carefully form their judgments on political questions.

BELKNAP'S CASE.

There is one phase of the BELKNAP investigation much harped on at the outset that has not yielded the results that were expected. The Democratic press, inspired from Washington probably, declared that full investigation would show a vast amount of corruption in the War Department. When the impeachment articles were presented by the House of Representatives the right was reserved to file additional articles, and it was heralded throughout the country that there would be no end to the long list. What is the result? No additional charges have been filed, for the simple reason that the investigations of the committee show that there is no foundation whatever for them. In the impeachment trial on Wednesday last Mr. CARPENTER asked the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures (Mr. CLYMER) these questions:

Q. How long has the committee been engaged in investigating the affairs of the War Department? A. We entered actively upon an investigation, as I have stated before, about the 2d of February, and we have conducted our investigation with reference to different branches of the same subject up to within the last week or two.

Q. Since this trial commenced? A. Yes, sir.

Here is a hostile committee of the House of Representatives anxious to find additional articles of impeachment against the Secretary of War, for over five months engaged in a persistent, *ex parte* and unsparing investigation of General BELKNAP's administration without any result prejudicial to him. With no opportunity on his part to cross-examine witnesses and without knowledge of his own as to the character or design of the investigation, nothing has been found since the filing of the previous articles which reflects upon him in any way as an officer of honor. If any Department of the Government or any officer thereof was ever compelled, without an opportunity for personal hearing, to go through such pitiless and searching scrutiny as this, we fail to recall the occasion. Thus all the charges against General BELKNAP have settled down to those already filed. And as to these, the testimony of the principal and in fact only real witness for the prosecution shows that there was never, at any time, any agreement between them that any consideration should be paid for appointing MARSH or EVANS or for continuing MARSH or EVANS in the position, and as MARSH states: "This arrangement was made without the advice or consent of the Secretary of War; neither did he have any knowledge of such arrangement from me or any one else as far as I knew, nor was he interested in any such arrangement or the fruits of any arrangement between us. There never has been nor is there now, any contract, agreement or arrangement between the Secretary of War and myself in regard to these matters."

HEALTH IN THE CITY.

Complaints are rife, as usual, of the neglect, by those resident in the thickly populated parts of the city, of the well known laws of health. The principal complaint is the scattering of garbage in streets and alleys, and allowing an accumulation of filth to be made. This, and the lack of care of sinks and the accumulation of mud in our streets, after rains, are thought to create a fetid atmosphere, promotive of ill health. This is the evil complained of, and common prudence requires that it should be abated where it exists. Pittsburgh, in its natural advantages on the score of health, is a highly favored city. Resting between two rivers, and possessed of a moist, humid atmosphere, it is far better adapted to the hot weather we are now having, than is the dry climate of the East. The immunity our people enjoy from sunstrokes is very noticeable, and this is the undoubted cause. Another element which is believed to contribute to the healthfulness of the city is the presence of the smoke from our mills. We have heretofore called attention to the fact that in seasons of epidemic,—in years when our manufactories were in operation, cholera has usually stopped at the borders of the city, while, when the manufactories were not going, it came in, in full force. The sulphur, and possibly other chemical elements contained in the smoke, served as a protector of the public health.

The difference between the atmosphere of this and eastern or western cities is particularly noticeable. The sun exerts a power elsewhere that we do not usually realize here. The wind elsewhere has a drying, withering power that we do not experience here. The humidity of the valleys amid which Pittsburgh is located, gives us a climate, in this respect, very similar to that of England. At the East and West, the sun has a dazzling, blinding power we do not usually experience here. It is the dry, close heat of the East, and the terrible power of the sun, that accounts for the many and fatal sun strokes there. From these we are freed, by the changed condition of affairs here. Our danger, however, arises, despite our favorable situation, from the class of diseases that are occasioned by filth. Our frequent rains naturally create filthy streets, and where, in addition to this natural accumulation of filth, garbage from houses is thrown in alleys, we have ample material for the creation of small-pox and vicious fevers. It should also be remembered that a humid atmosphere like ours, rapidly fructifies all seeds of disease, and disseminates them. It is, therefore, necessary that Pittsburgh should be kept scrupulously clean, in order to the maintenance of the public health. In the dry climate of the east, they are not exposed to our peculiar dangers, while we are not troubled with the diseases peculiar to them. Thus too much importance cannot be attached to the duty of enforcing the sanitary laws, that apply to the city. There is an old adage that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and this applies as well to the sanitary welfare of a city as to anything else.

BUSINESS EAST AND WEST.

Much is written and said of the condition of the business of the country, the general tenor of the statements being that it is severely depressed. Recent visits, both East and West, under circumstances that afforded favorable opportunities for observation and inquiry, have led us to conclusion that the East is suffering more largely than the West, but that both are passing through a severe and trying stringency. Capital, in the form of money, is largely concentrated at the East, particularly in New York. This, however, always happens in larger or lesser measure at this season of the year,—the New York banks having in view the coming demand for currency for crop-moving purposes. It will be remembered that of late years, every financial pinch has come early in September, in this country. This is caused by the drain of currency from business channels to meet the crop-moving, and pork-packing demand. It is not supposed that, this year, it will produce any real scarcity of currency, as the business of the country does not require the full amount, now in existence. But there is, at the East, an undercurrent of panicy feeling, that makes capitalists unusually cautious. This is what is to be dreaded in September next. We think, however, that when the demand comes the fact that we have abundant crops will contribute largely to the restoration of confidence, and this to business ease.

The evidence of depression at the East is most depressing. New York has rarely had so many idle stores and so much absolute poverty among her working classes. The list of failures, too, recently published, is absolutely appalling. The number and amount, during the last six months, exceed any former time. Hotels, which are business thermometers, are many of them doing a losing business. In New Jersey we heard of a number of churches, hitherto considered reasonably strong, that are absolutely endangered by debt. This proves that the stress of the times is widespread there, preventing the people of all grades from keeping up cherished institutions. In Philadelphia the vast many institutions that sprang up along with the Exposition are predestined failures. The Continental, and a few other hotels, are doing well, but the majority of boarding places and hotels are losing money. Financially, the Centennial is a failure. For two weeks past the attendance has not been sufficient for the current expenses. It now seems impossible that it should aggregate, nett, over $1,000,000, and it will be exceedingly fortunate if it does that. The attendance is below what Philadelphia and New York alone should furnish—a very significant fact.

Pittsburgh, depressed comparatively as it is, chiefly at the present through freight discriminations, is in far better condition, as regards general business prosperity than any eastern city. Some of our manufacturing establishments are running full. Others are making half time, at the least, and none are accumulating stock. Some are making money, though not, as a rule in large amounts; others are holding their own. The fact that so many are running, even though it be on half time, gives employment to the people, and thus food to their families. We venture that there is far less suffering from want, or poverty, in this city, than in any Eastern city of equal size. These are grateful and agreeable considerations, and yet, had Pittsburgh the full advantages that belong to her, this prosperity would, even now, be greatly increased. It is, however, noticeable, that we have as much business as we do. The fact that our manufactories are in operation, these pinching times, indicates very strongly that when prosperous days come, Pittsburgh will enter upon a career of unparalleled prosperity, provided she may have fair and equitable freight rates. Chicago also enjoys a fair degree of prosperity, but of a different character from ours.

Many anxously peer into the future, and wish to know what it promises. Naturally, the pending political canvass will retard the return of immediate general prosperity, because the policy which will rule the country will be in abeyance till it is known which party will gain the day. The canvass over, and this will be understood. We think then the active process of recuperation will begin. Capitalists can calculate with a fair degree of accuracy, on at least four years of uniform policy on the part of the National Government. With more freedom and confidence in venturing into business enterprises, we will have employment for the people,—a fact which will contribute largely to the recuperation of the country. There are two grand objectives to be kept ever in mind, as the foundation of our future prosperity, —the development of confidence among business men, and the employmsnf of the people. Labor is the solid basis of our wealth. We have no schemes or plans that can put this aside, as a source of wealth. When it is wisely employed, we grow in wealth. When labor is idle, we are losing our wealth. The employment of labor depends on the capital of the country. Hence when we can have the conditions necessary to inspire capital into ventures, we are on the way to prosperity. A settled policy on the part of the Government, so that there shall not be material fluctuations in the purchasing power of the currency, once gained, and we estimate a speedy revival in the business of the country at large. And we are gratified to-day, that of all the large cities, we know of none so well prepared to take advantage in any improvement in the times as Pittsburgh.

A FLIRTATION DICTIONARY.

Who Shall Step in and Supply the Want.

One of the graduates at Vassar College this summer said that there were only six newspapers in the country that used the English language. As one of the six the *World* is inclined to pay some attention to the art of expressing thought, whether by words or by signs, and it has, therefore, observed with great interest the method of communicating ideas adopted by the fair sex at the summer resorts, when articulate speech is considered imprudent, and when the ordinary means of signalling by a handkerchief or a fan would not look well. Without getting anything like a complete knowledge of this language, or indeed anything more than a few indications of its existence and scope, we are prepared to say that there exists a code of signals which, taken in connection with the play of the handkerchief, the manipulation of the fan, and the wearing of elegant flowers, forms a means of neat, expeditious and unostentatious flirtation. The whole subject is worthy of close study. It would be interesting to know how far the girls are indebted to an instinct inherited from Mother Eve for their aptness in communicating ideas; or whether their language has been handed down in its perfected form from generation to generation; or whether it has grewn up through the imitation of various birds posing themselves in their bright plumage to attract attention; or whether it is purely a matter of convention, the result of a congress of experienced flirts who have settled definitely the meaning of each peculiar swing of the skirts. It is certainly time that some one should take up this theme, not only in the interests of science, but in behalf of uninitiated beaus and belles, to say nothing of parents and guardians. A dictionary of this obscure but much-employed language is becoming a necessity. We give a few examples, less in the way of illustration than as suggestions for those of wider experience. When you see a damsel gazing pensively at the sea, with her right hand drawing down the front of her hat to shade her eyes, the picture means, "Without which life, my life is incomplete." The occasion is a good one for a sympathetic and poetic interview. If a girl passes a group of young men with the side of her hat drawn down over her cheek, the action says to somebody, "At the rising of the moon." If she comes out on a hotel balcony, puts her elbow on the railing and her chin upon her hand, the hint to the youth smoking on the verandah below is clearly, "I would you were the glove upon this hand." And when you see one of the softer sex stop a moment before crossing a street, glance hastily round, take a firm grip of her skirts, swing them inward and forward and then outward and back in a parobolic curve, and then step into the dust resolutely, words could not more plainly utter the defiance: "Not if the Court knows herself, and she thinks she does." When a maiden wears an apron with fantastic pockets and puts her hands jauntily into them, the act is as good as the Spenserian injunction, "Be bold, be bold, be not overbold!" And who ever saw a girl swinging her hat by the ribbons without imagining an invitation extended to some happy swain, "Come woo me now, while I'm in holiday humor." As for the various language that a shawl or scarf speaks, who can set it forth? One thing seems clear, however, that is that when a shawl is hanging back negligently from the wearer's shoulders, and she steps listlessly along the promenade, the drooping folds of the garment say distinctly to the lady's companion, "Go home and tell your mother that she wants you." But we are not making a dictionary, but calling for one, and must forego the task of further enumeration and definition. To interpret the fluttering of ribbons, the toss of ringlets, the drooping of eyelids, the pose of the head, would be to any save an expert, as hopeless a task as the explanation of the arrow-headed inscriptions of the East. On the authority of Shakspeare we reiterate the demand for a lexicon, that what the poets teach in mystic phrases may be formulated for the ordinary intellect. Thus said the Swan of Avon concerning a flirt of the olden time:

"There's language in her eye, her cheek, her lip;
Nay, her foot speaks; her wanton spirit looks out
At every joint and motive of her body."
—*New York World.*

A YEAR OF PLENTY.

The Earth's Bounty — Good Crops All Over the World.

The promise now is that this is to be a year of bountiful production of nearly everything in this country and in Europe, but when we consider that unfavorable weather at the moment of harvest may cause great damage we are disposed to be cautious in assertion. In California, however, the crops of barley and wheat are made and generally harvested. The wheat harvest proves to be all that was anticipated. After deducting an ample supply for home consumption there will remain the enormous amount of 700,000 tons available for exports, which is equivalent to nearly 23,500,000 bushels. The yield of barley is also very prolific, and there will be 210,000 tons, or nearly 10,000,000 bushels available for export. The good fortune of California is shared by Texas, where the cereal crops are fine and have been harvested in good condition, but the great staple of the State is cotton, and the reports regarding it are unusually favorable, there being scarcely enough which are otherwise to 'prove the rule." The cotton crop in that State is nearly a month in advance of the more northern cotton-growing sections, where it has passed into an adage that "July makes the cotton crop," and therefore we may safely say that the cotton crop of Texas is assured. The first bale of new cotton arrived at Galveston last Sunday, which is an indication, although not a certain one, that the crop is rapidly maturing. In other sections of the South the reports are somewhat conflicting regarding the present condition of cotton, but perhaps not more so than usual even in good yielding seasons, and the favorable returns far outweigh the croaking. Coming now to the West and Northwest, we find in the winter-wheat growing section that the harvest is far advanced and in many places entirely over, and the yield proves to be much larger than anticipated, for where only one-fourth to one-half an average crop was expected it has proved to be seldom less than one-half, and from that up to a full average. The spring-wheat growing States have given us some discouraging reports, but they have in many, if not in all instances, proved to be exaggerations, and it is not improbable that a full crop will be harvested. Fall barley has been harvested and turns out well. Spring barley in the Northwest gives fair promise of a full crop. Rye and oats are abundant everywhere. Corn is growly rapidly, and continues the fair promise of the largest yield in the history of the country. Turning now to Europe, we find that the harvest approaches the croaking becomes silent—the damage caused by storms and unfavorable weather earlier in the season, especially in France and Holland, has not proved to be permanent, and the cereal crops at the latest mail dates were in a more promising condition. In the south of Russia the wheat harvest had already commenced. The only real unfavorable reports come from Hungary, and even in that country there had been a change for tter.

Presence of Mind.

At the closing of a concert, while a young gentleman was struggling with his hat, cane, overcoat, opera-glass, and his young lady's fan, all of which he was trying to retain on his lap, a suspicious-looking black bottle fell on the floor with a thud. "There," he exclaimed to his companion, "I shall lose my cough medicine," That was presence of mind for you.

SWELLS BY THE SEA.

The Season at Long Branch.

Popularity of the Place—Lights and Shadows of Bathing — Scenes on Ocean Avenue— Prominent People Visiting the Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—There are two distinct theories respecting Long Branch: The admiring minority declare its temperature to be delightful when the thermometer in the heart of the neighboring cities marks one hundred degrees in the shade, and the poetic dreamer sails away to the American Brighton, picturing fair visions of moonlight and song, gentle zephyrs and the crash of ball-room music mingling with the wild, sweet murmur of the ever-restless sea. The dissatisfied, carping majority have sweltered through these torrid July days when the Branch has been baking and broiling in the glare of the pitiless sun, and the heat of the land breeze has enervated the system and made existence a misery and the pleasures of a life by the ocean wave a myth. These are the sentiments of the two great classes who have peopled the Branch since the hot weather set in. Of course a correspondent is always the coolest person in the world, and so his opinion on temperature does not count, however duly it may be considered on other subjects, but from a sort of principle he generally goes with the majority, believing that there is luck in numbers. Still, setting aside any prejudice for or against this seashore retreat, it is far more agreeable than the crowded city, and now and then a stiff breeze comes up from the ocean that fans the heated brow and cools the weary frame, and the loungers on the broad piazzas of the West End and the Ocean House stretch themselves and open their smoky mouths to inhale the pure, sweet ocean air, and the cheeks and eyes of the wearied belles grow brighter and their gay ribbons flutter in the breeze. The great Centennial that is crowding the city has not kept ocean lovers away from the Branch, and to their credit be it said the Philadelphians patronize this place almost as extensively as New Yorkers do now. I say to their credit, because it is only in these latter years that they have found out its superior merits to the old-time resort of the chronic Philadelphian—Cape May. There is good and safe bathing at the Cape, while the Branch is dangerous in that respect, and not a season passes unmarked by the shadow of a watery death, the story of a hopeless struggle with the boundless waves. Perhaps it was only a French *chef*, as was the case a few days ago; perhaps it was a leader in the great world of fashion. What matter? Will not the man be as much missed at the great dinner parties as the lady in her beauty and her gems?

BATHING.

Apropos of bathing, the West Enders don't indulge very vigorously in this pastime. It takes the crimp out of the girls' hair, and they don't care for swells, you know, and the young fellows can't carry their eye-glasses and their canes and their languishing looks into the water, and they forget their lisp and their slight foreign accent when a bouncing breaker comes, and all the English and French starch is taken out of them on the few occasions when they go in for a bathe, and come out looking like thorough American drowned rats. Despite the reluctance of these exquisites to patronize the ocean, there is abundance of material for the artist's pencil or the correspondent's pen in the throngs of people who line the beach when the flags are up. There is every phase of human nature, every description of human face. There are old men and maidens, young men and children. There are men of eminence from the various walks of life, old and tottering beneath the weight of years and fortune. There are women, haggard and worn with the rush and whirl of many seasons. There are young men glowing with recent collegiate honors, and young women buoyant with the brightest hopes of a fair, bright youth. To each and all the ocean sighs its message; to some it is of pleasure and to others it is of rest. Eagerly the young hearts bound with the dash of the waves; more eagerly the tired hearts yearn for a long unbroken sleep beneath the sea.

More attention has been paid to bathing suits of late and they are not all unbecoming, and various and incomprehensible to the masculine mind are the devices to which the model young woman of fashion has recourse in the construction and donning of this bathing gear. A downright attractive picture does a pretty woman make in a modern, well-fitting bathing suit, with a wee foot, tracing names in the sand, and whenever she looks so she knows it so well that the names are uncommonly long which she traces.

Mr. G. W. Childs was early on the ground this season. He occupied his cottage in the early part of June. Mr. Drexel's family also occupy their cottage. Mr. Tom Murphy's florid face is well known to every Brancher. John Hoey is as much an institution of the Branch as the ocean itself. Wildly he dashes about with his spanking team and right gaily does he handle the ribbons. Theodore Moss has a cottage, and likewise has Lester Wallack, who also own a yacht, and what more is needed to make him happy? Yet they say that young Bennett is not perfectly happy, although he owns a town house, a country house, a cottage at Newport, a cottage at Brighton and his polo ponies, as well as a yacht, he isn't happy, because he is in love; but Lester Wallack isn't. However, young Bennett doesn't come in here; he does not belong at the Branch; his aristocratic predilections preclude the possibility of his going to the place to which the administration cometh. There are an amazing number of theatrical people at the Branch. Among them is little Maggie Mitchell, who comes season after season to her pretty little cottage. Edwin Booth, with its deep shadows and fathomless eyes, as it used to look out from the vine embowered verandah of his cottage. No one who ever drove by the Booth cottage in the gathering shadows of the evening can forget the picture that the man used to make, with his tragic, haunting face, and hair, nothing hair.

THE DRIVE.

The driving is the greatest attraction at the Branch, and it is the gayest just as the sun is going down and the sky is piled mountain high with amber-tipped clouds, and a glory is over the ocean and over the land. A brilliant panorama is spread before the eye, and the quiet of a country home would be beneficial the couple started at once for home. The lady's malady grew steadily worse during the journey, and no benefit was derived at their new home, and a few days since it was found necessary to take her back to her parental associations, in hope that a mother's care would prove the panacea. The spectacle, as the party passed down the road was one of the saddest and most pitiful that could be imagined. The bride of a week had become a raving maniac, wild and violent, requiring the strength of several persons to hold her. Her husband's grief was terrible beyond expression.—*Marin (Col.) Journal.*

A Boarding House Hymn.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* says The following affecting lines were wrung from the tempest-tossed heart of a Burlington boarder. There are one or two egg-shellent ideas covered up in the poetic verbiage. The effusion is built to the ancient Sunday School air, "There is a Happy Land," to which it may be sung with or without notes. Dedicated to boarding-house keepers by the author:

"There is a boarding-house,
Not far away,
Where they have ham and eggs
Three times a day.

"Oh, how the boarders yell
When they hear the dinner bell;
Oh, how the eggs do smell!
Three times a day."

He Wouldn't Trouble Them.

An impecunious tramp was unable to pay his fine, and the Recorder ordered him to be locked up. The City Marshal, however, said the lock-up was crowded, and not fit to put a prisoner in anyhow, and he would have to try and make arrangements to place the fellow in the county jail. The prisoner then spoke up: "Gentlemen, I see I am intruding; don't put yourselves out to accommodate me. I'll call again when you are not so busy." And a long-legged policeman had to follow him three times around the piazza, over two fences, through a lager beer saloon, and up on top of a two-story chicken house to tell him to come back, and they would find a place for him in the lock-up, anyhow.

HUSH!

ADELAIDE A. PROCTOR.

"I can scarcely hear," she murmured,
"For my heart beats loud and fast,
But surely, in the far, far distance,
I can hear a sound at last."
"It is only the reapers singing
As they carry home their sheaves;
And the evening breeze has risen,
And rustles the dying leaves."

"Listen! there are voices talking."
Calmly still she strove to speak,
Yet her voice grew faint and trembling,
And the red flushed in her cheek.
"It is only the children playing
Below, now their work is done,
And they laugh that their eyes are dazzled,
By the rays of the setting sun."

Fainter grew her voice, and weaker,
As with anxious eyes she cried,
"Down the avenue of chestnuts
I can hear a horseman ride."
"It was only the deer that were feeding,
In a herd on the clover-grass,
They were startled and fled to the thicket,
As they saw the reapers pass."

Now the night arose in silence,
Birds lay in their leafy nest,
And the deer crouched in the forest,
And the children were at rest;
There was only a sound of weeping,
From watchers around a bed,
But rest to a weary spirit,
Peace to the quiet dead.

A Maniac Bride.

One of the saddest records we have ever made in these columns is the following: About two weeks since a gentleman from this county, who is one of our most prominent business men, was united in marriage with a charming and accomplished young lady from one of the cities of the bay. The couple went to San Jose to spend a few days of that usualy period, the first of married life. The union took place on Sunday, and very early on Thursday morning the bridegroom was awakened by hearing his young bride at prayers. Suddenly her praying was changed to singing, and this was followed by loud laughter, until the awful fear took hold of the gentleman's mind that his beloved wife had lost her reason. Thinking that a change and the quiet of a country home would be beneficial the couple started at once for home. The lady's malady grew steadily worse during the journey, and no benefit was derived at their new home, and a few days since it was found necessary to take her back to her parental associations, in hope that a mother's care would prove the panacea. The spectacle, as the party passed down the road was one of the saddest and most pitiful that could be imagined. The bride of a week had become a raving maniac, wild and violent, requiring the strength of several persons to hold her. Her husband's grief was terrible beyond expression.—*Marin (Col.) Journal.*

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Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

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Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MELSON.
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ALL NATIONS,
Universally use S. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

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LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.

PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel.
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Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
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ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRET.

Overrated Himself.

Some gentle youth or good hearted old man yesterday, says the Detroit *Free Press*, left a pin on the seat of a Woodward avenue car. It was a pin bent up in a curious shape, and was left there to carry out a purpose. The man who swung himself aboard that car near the City Hall and sat down with a sigh, got up with a yell. In his great surprise he leaped off the car and shouted, "Mad dog around!" but there were no dogs of any kind under the seat. When he discovered what had "raised" him he was much chagrined. Said he: "I thought I could lick most any man, ride any horse, stand any sickness, and run for any office, and yet this this contemptible little pin completely upset me.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRUMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

Stock Just as Complete and Attractive as Ever!

WITH LOWEST PRICES ON EVERY ARTICLE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City

DRESS GOODS.
We respectfully invite attention to our Dress Goods department, which is never allowed to run down at any season of the year, and will now be found just as attractive as ever, and prices lower nowhere in the United States.
New Fresh Goods on every counter.
New lines of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, every grade.
Black Wool, All-wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres, Black Thibet and Tamise Cloths, Crape Cloths and Bombazines.

NEW COLORS.
Newest Shades in Colored Alpacas, all grades.
Newest Shades in Colored Poplins, all widths.
Newest Shades in Colored Mohairs.
Latest Styles in Summer Plaids at all prices.
Latest Styles in Summer Striped Goods.
Latest Styles and Shades in Brocaded Goods.

FOR SUMMER.
Plain Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Elegant line in Checked Grenadines, in newest and latest cloth shades.
Plain and Brocaded Pongees and Mohairs.
Plain and Plaid Cashmeres.
Handsome patterns in Plaid Delegés.

BLACK SILKS.
Extra good bargains in our lines of Black Silks in every grade and quality. Colored Silks, all grades and new shades only. Fancy and Mourning Silks, and elegant cloth shades in Brocaded Silks.
All shades and lowest to finest grades in Linen and Grass Cloths, Batiste Cloths, Plain Lawns, Cambrics, &c.

LIGHT GOODS.
Fancy Fringed and bordered Lawns and Chintzes, Plaid Chintzes in Navy Blue and Brown, with plain shades to match.
The very best possible value in Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans for Men's and Boys' wear.
Special Inducements for this month.

MADE-UP SUITS.
Extra inducements in Ladies' and Misses' Suits, in latest and most fashionable styles. Ladies' and Misses' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits and Grenadienes, Herrnani Suits, Grenadine Suits, White Suits, &c., at much less than usual prices.

NOW OPEN,
And always on hand and being made up, a choice line of Black and Colored Alpaca Suits, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Black and Colored Cashmere Suits, at very lowest prices.
Suits made to order, and Wedding outfits a specialty.

NEW SHAWLS.
Plaid and Striped Fancy Shawls, plain and bordered Black Thibet Shawls, Cashmere and Broche Shawls at lowest prices.

UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Gauze and Thin Summer Underwear, also for Misses and Children.
A large variety of styles in Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, at our usual lowest prices.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain and Fancy Skirts, in great variety.

WAISTS.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Waists, plain and fancy, and a full and complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furnishing Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
As usual our prices will be found the very lowest always for Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

CLOTHING.
Ready-made Clothing for Gents, Youths and Boys. Stock full, complete and attractive.

WHITE GOODS.
Special bargains in a large and choice assortment of White Goods, Piques, Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarletanes, &c., at much less than usual prices.

LINENS.
And extra good bargains in Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Butchers', Family and Irish Linens, Linen and Twilled Sheeting.

MUSLINS.
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings at much less than former prices.
Pillowcase Muslins, all widths, Cheviot Shirtings, Shirting Checks, Furniture and Bed Checks.

LAP-RUGS.
Canvas, Duck and Striped Awnings.
Lap Rug Linens, new patterns.
New styles Linen Lap Rugs.

CALICOS.
Very best makes of Calicos at 4½, 5 and 6½c.

TOWELINGS.
Special good bargains in Towels and Towelings, Table Napkins, &c., and White Spreads and Quilts.

TRUNKS, ETC.
Ladies' and Gents' Trunks, all sizes and makes, at lowest prices. Valises, Satchels, Traveling Bags, &c.

NETTING.
Mosquito Nettings, all colors, Canopies, &c. Bargains of the day on everything.

NEW SHIRTS.
We are making a specialty of the "Progress Shirt," with White and Colored Shirt, or two different styles of Colored Shirts combined in one at only
ONE DOLLAR,
an extra good bargain.
Special bargains in Unlaundried Shirts in two numbers,
AT 75 CENTS,
a perfect fitting, well made shirt, finished well every particular, 1509 Linen Front 3 ply and Cuffs, a good bargain.
AT $1 00,
an extra fine Unlaundried Shirt, made of and guaranteed "Wamsutta" Muslin, extra fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, both 3-ply, made in the best possible manner, a special bargain.

EDGINGS, ETC.
Extra inducements in a beautiful assortment Hamburg Widings and Insertings, from 5 to 50c, fully 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than former prices.

PARASOLS.
Extra good bargains in Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, from 20c to $6, in many instances worth from 50c to $1 each more.

RIBBONS.
A choice line of Sash Ribbons from 12½c upward.

STRAW HATS.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats, from 12½c upward. Misses' Leghorn Hats at 25c, and latest shapes in New Hats.
Special bargains in every Department.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES. May be seen in operation on our Second Floor.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED GLOVE-FITTING BAZAR PAPER PATTERNS—RECEIVED NEW EVERY WEEK.
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FINANCIAL.

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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 21, 1876.

The oppressive weather continued till late in the afternoon yesterday, and finances continued lethargic and banking followed its routine order. There are no new features in business,—the banks accumulating funds, and loaning with great circumspection and care. Business in manufacturing and mercantile lines continues depressed, affected by the hot weather, and the general influences of the times.

We published, with a brief comment, yesterday, a letter on silver considered as a currency. Perhaps we may specifically say that no one of sound mind, in our judgment, will urge silver as a standard of value, or as a legal tender in large amounts. For small change, it answers a very excellent purpose, and when tendered in small amounts, its fluctuating value is not appreciably felt. Gold is the international standard of monetary value. But basis never occurred in our financial readers that it is among the possibilities that gold may lose this character? The production is now quite large, and it is among the possibilities that it may be ultimately excessive. Silver, for a long time, maintained its relative value, owing to the equality between production and demand. Gold is in the same situation now; but let rich mines be discovered, and its value will fluctuate. We submit the question: Is there any absolute standard of value, and what constitutes it?

—The New York *Financial Chronicle's* table of quotations is pretty nearly complete now in its showing of fire insurance dividends for the past year. One or two apparently strong companies have not yet declared, but leaving these aside, sixty-nine companies of New York and close vicinity have declared. Four of these report a less rate of profit divided for the year than for 1875, but seventeen have gained from three to five per cent. or more. The greatest increase was from ten per cent in 1875 to thirty in 1876. Twenty-six companies paid twenty per cent. or over, and three paid thirty per cent., and the rate of the companies averaged without consideration of the amount of their capitals, is very nearly fifteen per cent. for each company. Though the business has diminished somewhat this year in the extent of its operations, owing to the shrinkage of values and diminution of the supply of insurables through the country, still it has proved to be a good thing for the insuring people. And this point ought to be remembered. One great element of risk in insurance is the danger that there is of having property burned by its owners in order to collect the loss. There have been peculiar temptations to this crime during the hard business of these times. That the losses of the year have not been excessive is a strong evidence of the prevalence of at least a respectable amount of business morality. The bankrupt law has got ahead of the match. On the other hand, it is to be noticed that insurance rates are high, and very likely, if they had not been, the year's business would have been still less.

—Many persons interested in the tariff will feel relieved at the announcement which comes from Washington that the Morrison Tariff bill will not be brought up till December. This will tend to relieve the commercial interests of the country from all anxiety on this point. If we could only be sure of a similar postponement of inflation schemes business men might make their calculations for five months to come with some approach to certainty.

—The new tax bill, which has been agreed to in committee, does not change any tax, either with regard to spirits, tobacco, cigars or stamps, nor change any official or abolish any offices, but in four pages makes provision contingent upon the abolition of the supervisors and other changes contemplated in the pending appropriation bills. With regard to distilled spirits, the Commissioner is allowed to select materials for stamps. This is in the interest of metal stamps.

—The New York *Times*, in the course of an elaborate article on our foreign trade, comes to the conclusion that the immediate prospects for it are discouraging, but thinks a year may work a great change for the better in the outlook.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John B. Kennedy to D. L. Patterson, June 9, 1876; lot on Beaver avenue, Fifth ward, allegheny.....$1,000

Oliver Davis et ux. to James Carnaghan, July 14, 1876; lot on Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward, city.....$2,000

Nathaniel Nelson, trustee, to Wm. McFarland, Jan. 31, 1876; lot on Arch street, Second ward, Allegheny.....$1,925

W. C. Aughinbaugh et al. to S. A. Duncan, June 23, 1876; lot on Thirty-third street, Thirteenth ward, city.....nom.

John H. Sherif, to M. Hill, July 31, 1875; interest of C. Marlow to six lots in Arthurs' plan, Reserve township.....$1,800

Philip Linn to P. Linn, July 18, 1876; 1½ acres in Mifflin township.....nom.

J. M. Lafferty et al. to C. J. Overly, February 2, 1876; lot on Centre street, Twentieth ward, city.....$4,000

A. J. Armstrong to Sarah M. C. Howard, June 2, 1876; four lots on Fairview avenue, Verona borough.....$2,000

Robert J. Taylor to Sarah A. Cutler, July 7, 1876; lot on Seventeenth street, Twenty sixth ward, city.....$1

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¾	5-20's 1868 coupons	121⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120⅛	10-40's	113
" 1865	116⅞	Currency 6's	125⅝
" 1865, new	115	New 5 per cents	116⅛
5-20's 1867	120	10-40's coupons	113⅝
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	106⅜	Miss. & Miss. pref.	15
Erie	14⅜	Union Pacific	60
L. C.	9¾	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	3⅜	Harlem	124
St. Paul	38½	Adams Express	109¼
Do. Pref	70¾	American Express	58½
Michigan Southern	53⅝	U. S. Express	74
Do. Central	69¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	83½
Northwestern Com.	41¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	65⅜	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	103½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13¾
Cleve. & Pitts	95	Panama	135
Pacific Mail	23⅝	Iron Mountain	17⅝
Western Union Tel.	89¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	52½	Con. Trans. (S)	46¾
Reading (S)	44½	Empire do. (S)	19
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	139	A. V. R. R.	7,30 (A) 150
Oil Creek (S)	16¾	P. & W. R. R.	87½
Lehigh Valley (S)	57¾	N. Pacific bonds (S)	75

NEW YORK, July 29, 1876.

The money market was easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 2@4½. The customs receipts were $427,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $372,000. The clearings were $28,000,000. Sterling was quiet and nominal; sixty days' 489. Gold opened at 111¾, declined to 111⅜, and closed at 111⅝. The carrying rates were 1 to 1½. The borrowing rate was flat. Governments were strong, higher and in active demand. Railroad bonds were generally steady. State securities were quiet. Stocks were dull and rather heavy, without special feature, except Pacific Mail, which was weak and lower on a report from San Francisco that $300,000 will be required to put the steamship City of Tokio in repair. The transactions were 54,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Union, 10,000 St. Pauls, 18,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohios, and 7,000 Michigan Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 120½; 5-20s '65, 116½; do. new, 118; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121½; new 5s, 118½; 10-40s, 113; do. coupons, 113½; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46; do. new, 45½; Virginia new, 28; do. old, 28; Missouri 6s, 105½.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70½; Quicksilver, 10; do. preferred, 10; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 8; do. preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 110½; Pittsburgh, 140; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 74; New York Central, 106; Erie, 14½; do. preferred, 21; Harlem, 139½; do. preferred 132; Michigan Central, 45½; Panama, 33; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 53⅝; Illinois Central, 92½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 41½; do. preferred, 65½; C. C., & I., 4; New Jersey Central, 72½; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 39½; do. preferred, 70½; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 11½; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 14½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18½; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 117½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Central Pacific bonds, 107; Union Pacific bonds, 103½; Union Pacific land grant, 102½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 93¾.

LONDON, July 20.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,312,000 in the past week. The bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £23,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 56¾ per cent. Consols: money and account, 96⅝; new 5-20s, 105, 106¼; do of '67, 109½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 13; preferred, 20½.

PARIS, July 20.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 14,581,000 francs in the past week. Rentes 106f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—United States new 5s 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 20, 1876.

There is rather more doing in some kinds of Grain, particularly Corn and Oats, but as the receipts are increasing, a reaction soon is not improbable. Wheat is down lower in Chicago than it has been yet, having declined 15a17c ₱ bu within the past few weeks. There is a steady demand for the Hog products but prices are easy. Flour continues dull. Wool is more active, but prices are lower than they have been for 20 years. There is a continued active demand for Sugars, but all the other grocery staples are dull. Vegetables and Fruits are coming forward freely and prices are weak and drooping. Eggs continue dull, but there is an improved demand for Butter, and prices are better as compared with last week. The extreme hot weather is having its effect upon general business.

APPLES—Coming forward freely, and with a supply largely in excess of the demand and a strong desire on the part of holders to realize, the market is badly demoralized; good fruit offering freely at $1a1,50 ₱ bbl. These figures will not much more than cover cost.

BERRIES—Mountain Blackberries are coming in freely and prices are lower in consequence; quotable at 80a$1 ₱ pail or 8a10c ₱ quart. Whortle Berries, $1a1,10 ₱ bucket.

BUTTER—There is considerable inquiry for good fresh stock, and as the supply of this kind is scarcely equal to the demand prices are firm; prime to choice solid packed, in small packages, at 18a20c—there is little or no call for low grade Butter.

BROOM CORN—Continues very quiet, and there is scarcely enough coming in to establish prices. A Chicago exchange of Wednesday, reports that market dull and says: Small orders are placed at the current prices. There is no demand for large lots. Choice Hurl, 8a10; Hurl, 7a8; medium and No. 2 Hurl, 5½a7c; good medium brush, 5½a6½; common 4½a5; fair inside red covers, 3½a4; Inferior, 2a3c; crooked, 2a5c.

BROOMS—Manufacturers report trade as being extremely dull, and the supply largely in excess of present wants, but an improved demand before long is expected. We have no change to note in values. Quote "Union Factory" prices as follows:

No 1 Hurl	$1,75
No 2 Hurl	1,85
No 3 Hurl	2,00
No 4 Stalk Braid	2,50
No 5 Hurl Braid	3,00
No 5 Stalk Braid	2,75
No 3 Hurl	3,00
No 2 Hurl carpet	3,50
No 3 carpet	3,75
No 5 carpet	4,00

BEANS—No demand—not enough doing to establish prices.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is no improvement in the demand and no change to make in prices, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.			
⅞ inch diameter and upwards	15¼ cts. per lb		
¾ "	14¾ "		
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	13¾ "		
Tarred rope and bath yarns	12¾ "		
Hay, stave and leather twine	— "		
WHITE LEAD—REGULAR GRADES.			
Hawser laid	14½ cts. per lb		
" " Bolt Rope Yarns	15¾ "		
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "		
STEAM ROPE.			
⅝ inch diameter and upward	9¾ cts. per lb		
¾ "	10¾ "		
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	10¾ "		
JUTE ROPE.			
Allsizes	9 "		

CHEESE—While the advices from the seaboard are not very favorable, the stock here is not large, and prices are still maintained; prime Ohio Factory 8 to the trade, and no ina jobbing way. Low grade Cheese cannot be quoted, as it has to be sold for whatever it will bring.

EGGS—The market continues dull, the consumption is always light during the heated term, hence notwithstanding the supply is light it is in excess of present requirements. We continue to quote fresh receipt at 14a15c.

FLOUR—The advices from all quarters indicate that a lower range of prices is likely to prevail within the next few weeks, but as yet good reliable brands, in a jobbing way, are still holding their own; to dispose of round lots, however, concessions would have to be made. We repeat former quotations: Spring Wheat flours, $6a6,50, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; Patent Spring, $6,50a7; ambers, 7,25a7,50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8,50a9,50. Rye Flour, 4,50a5.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to note in the Coffee market; the demand is light, jobbers as a rule, are carrying no more stock than they can possibly help, and the impression is generally gaining favorable to the trade. A more active demand and higher rates are anticipated in the near future.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$21,50
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	21,50
Shoulders Ex S. C	9	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12¼
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C	—	mer use—in tres	13
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. ——bbls	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C	—	Do. ——bkts	14
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. 3 ₱ caddies	15¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	18c	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
Do. Canvassed	18c	Do. 3 ₱ pails	15½
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	15¾
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 10 ₱ do	15¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RACS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾a8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8½a8¾c for choice city rendered.

WOODEN WARE—We note a fair demand at old prices. Nearly all the manufacturers are kept running steadily to fill their orders, and there is no disposition shown to cut prices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	7 00
No. 3 do	5 00
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 95
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
Common do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box	1 25

WHITE LEAD—I reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in assorted kegs, 10½c ₱ lb by the ton; in 25 ₱ tin cans, 11½c; in 12½ ₱ tin cans, 12c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ₱ cent off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. str'th.
8 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 2 75	$ 4 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	3 75	6 00
7 by 11 to 9 by 12	4 00	6 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	7 50
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	8 50
13 by 14 by 28	5 50	8 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22	6 00	9 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 30	7 50	10 50
15 by 24 to 24 by 30	7 00	11 25
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	7 50	12 00
26 by 36 to 26 by 44	8 00	13 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 56	9 00	15 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54		16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56		17 00
34 by 58 to 38 by 60		20 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		22 50

Grain in Store in Peoria.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of trade:

	July 15, 1876.	July 8, 1876.	July 17, 1875.
Wheat, bu	1,652	2,962	28,081
Corn, bu	81,308	87,992	56,295
Oats, bu	84,120	100,597	95,186
Rye, bu	14,490	85,997	909
Barley, bu	4,602	2,992	.....

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 20, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	35 cars.	3 cars.	25 cars.	6 cars.
Saturday	— "	1 "	8 "	9 "
Sunday	208 "	26 "	70 "	8 "
Monday	23 "	5 "	18 "	1 "
Tuesday	— "	62 "	11 "	16 "
Wednesday	— "	25 "	5 "	9 "
Thursday	11 "	9 "	14 "	8 "
Total	272 "	131 "	144 "	55 "
Last week	242 "	146 "	101 "	119 "

CATTLE.

The run of local stock was less than that of the preceding week, while of through stock there was an increase of 30 cars; the run of through consignments was unusually large, while the supply on sale, notwithstanding it was a little short of the preceding week, was an average taking the past two or three months as a basis of comparison. However, the offerings were just about equal to the demand, and the market fairly active at last week's prices. Prime to extra shipping cattle, the supply of which was light, may have sold more readily, and in some instances a little better prices realized, but common and medium grades were draggy, and in some instances slight concessions had to be made; this being the case, we do not think there was any quotable change one way or the other. There were sales made at 10 to 20c ₱ cwt higher than anything brought last week, but it should be borne in mind that the cattle were that much better.

Philadelphia buyers bought freely this week, 55 cars; New York took 15 cars, country dealers and butchers, 39 cars; as will be noted, Philadelphia took more than one-half of the entire supply. The increased demand on Philadelphia account may be attributed to the fact that the grades of cattle suitable for that market are about as cheap as they are in Chicago, and then the supply in the eastern part of the state is about exhausted. Our trade has been much larger during the past few weeks, and it is owing mainly to the increased purchases by Philadelphia buyers.

	QUOTATIONS.		
Prime 1,400a1,500 Steers		5,20a5,50	
Good 1,200a1,300 Steers		4,85a5,12	
Good 1,000a1,100 Steers		4,25a4,75	
Cows, Bulls and Stags		2,50a4,25	
Stockers, 700a900 lbs		3,00a3,50	

In order to give the reader a more definite idea in regard to prices we annex a partial report of sales:

Cattle.	Average.	Price.	Quality.
6	1,316	4 75	rough
30	1,355	5 12	good
28	1,340	5 12	good
5	1,010	4 00	common
11	1,272	4 75	fair
14	1,418	5 00	medium
17	1,461	5 50	prime
41	1,455	5 00	good
15	1,335	5 00	prime
34	1,150	4 62	good
34	1,190	4 80	do
34	1,100	4 75	do
34	1,190	4 85	do
34	1,075	4 25	fair
17	1,190	4 62	mixed
17	1,134	4 65	medium
17	1,108	4 50	do
16	1,237	5 00	good
32	1,220	4 80	medium
34	1,180	4 75	good
34	1,135	4 55	do
18	1,026	4 25	fair
34	1,405	5 30	prime
13	1,480	4 80	rough
28	1,446	5 70	extra
28	1,395	5 10	prime

The Cheyenne *Leader* has the following in connection with the Texas cattle drive: W. S. Carothers will make during this season a drive of 12,000 Texas cattle to this point. Already 7,800 head have been driven up, of which 2,500 were delivered to Swan Bros. They were of mixed genders, selling at $14 for cows, $12 for two year old heifers and $7,50 for yea lings, while steers sold at $16a17 for 3 year olds, $13 for 2 year olds and $8,50 for yearlings. J. W. Iliff has contracted for 18,000 head of cattle, to come from Montana, Colorado and Texas, and now has 3,000 delivered at his various ranches on the South Platte and its branches. He will brand 7,500 calves on the range this year.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The most noticeable feature we have to report is the large falling off in the supply as compared with the preceding week, 44 cars, or in other words, there was almost double the number on sale last week. With such a large falling off in the supply the market was fairly active at an advance of fully 25c ₱ cwt notwithstanding there was a very light demand for shipment to New York, in consequence of unfavorable reports from that point, and we think that sellers generally did fully as well as we expected. To-day there was not much inquiry, as the most of the buyers had obtained about all they wanted, but there were very few on sale, and the advance established early in the week was fully maintained.

	QUOTATIONS.	
Prime 95a100 lbs		4,85a5,00
Good 85a90 lbs		4,50a4,75
Fair 80a85 lbs		4,00a4,25
Fair 70a75 lbs		3,50a3,75
Common 70a75 lbs		3,00a3,25
Indiana, according to quality		3,50a4,00
Lambs, 40a60 lbs		4,00a5,00

HOGS.

The arrivals on Sunday were liberal, and on Monday prices dropped slightly in consequence, but since then the receipts have been small, and with a supply just about sufficient to satisfy the demand there has been little change in prices. The hot weather, as might be expected, has curtailed the demand, as it is risky shipping hogs any distance with the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 in the shade, and, in addition it also restricts very materially the consumption of fresh pork. Butchers are not buying one-half the number they did before the hot weather set in, and but for the summer packers, hogs would not bring near as much money as they are.

	QUOTATIONS.	
Philadelphia Hogs		7,00a7,15
Heavy Yorkers		6,75a6,85
Light, Smooth Yorkers		6,75a6,85
Roughs		5,90a6,00

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 20, 1876.

The Crude market was reported steady at yesterday's prices; United, $2,22½; immediate shipment, $2,40a2,42½. Refined was also quiet, but unchanged. Philadelphia, 17; on cars here, 13½a13¾.

A correspondent writes from the producing regions as follows: The present advance is of the most legitimate character and nothing more than was expected by those parties who have taken the palns to keep posted. The rapid appreciation is almost wholly due to the increased demand at the seaboard for export. The foreign stock of petroleum is known to be in a greatly depleted condition; and the exporters are anxious to supply this deficiency. They have been waiting for months for a decline, which, in consequence of the great number of fictitious reports sent out, they thought would surely come. The leading refiners, prominent among which was that Goddess of Justice, the Standard Company, kept the reports out of the market as long as possible in order that they (the refiners) might be enabled to "load up" with crude before the exporter began operations which would strengthen the market. The refiners did this—bought large quantities at reduced figures, keeping the exporters and shippers, in the meantime, under the belief that the country was flooded with oil. When the exporters could wait no longer and commenced buying, the refiners turned a somersault, commenced "bulling" both the Crude and Refined markets, and now those poor deluded Dutch exporters are compelled to pay into ₱ gallon more for their oil than they would have had to a month since. The refiners buy the crude when offered, hold the refined at their own prices, and in short have the thing all their own way.

Oil Barrels—countries higher; sales reported at $1,35a1,40; cities unchanged at $1,90.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	1,815
J. Bushnell	Standard o w	1,613
N. W. Stevenson	Vorbest o w	944
J. Bushnell	Crystal o w	939
J. Bushnell	Vesta o w	863
J. Bushnell	Hope Oil o w	624
J. Bushnell	Eagle o w	480
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	462
J. Bushnell	Model o w	461
J. Bushnell	Bly o w	221
S. Craig	Empire o w	241
S. Craig	Brilliant o w	234
G. M. Robinson	Excelsior o w	161
Total		9,175

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	Bull, 1,962

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

On most grades of domestic wools the market may still be called steady and in a reasonably healthy condition, with the prospect thought to be more cheering for a uniform demand. Manufacturers have commenced laying out their work and are about ready to resume operations in many cases on new orders, which, with the current belief still prevailing that values are about as low as they can be worked or could be expected, induces purchases and negotiations on desirable supplies as they can be found. There is an absence of excitement, however, on all operations, and fluctuations movements are positively denied, faith scarcely being strong enough as yet to result in any free investment, and any advance that would pay being likely to shut off demand from consumers. Dealers seem to be looking forward to a good legitimate trade, of fluctuating volume, according to momentary controlling influences, but fearful that the introduction of a speculative element would have a very adverse influence upon the market. The California clip continues in good favor, with very choice selections firm. Western, State and Southern fleeces continue to come forward to some extent, but the accumulation is neither large enough or sufficiently well sorted to admit much movement. A great many parcels still run heavy, and these buyers do not want. Foreign wools are moderately active on carpet stock, but the clothing grades are without a market.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	July 17,	July 19,
Wheat	1,688,477	1,318,062
Corn	989,848	2,881,463
Oats	238,144	272,116
Rye	56,564	1,141
Barley	344,159	7,883
Total all kinds	3,317,193	4,480,616

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 14,844 bu. wheat, 47,461 bu. corn and 6,860 bu. barley, and a decrease of 84,543 bu. oats and 5,148 bu. rye.

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota spring wheat at 146,625 bu, No. 1 and 313,288 bu, No. 2.

Chicago Seed Market.

Timothy sold at $2,85a2,90 for choice seed. Nothing was reported in futures. The new crop is said to be looking well. Other seeds were very quiet. There was some speculative inquiry for the choice grades of Hungarian and millet, but the light offerings hinder trading in these qualities. Low grades are dull. Quotations: Timothy, $2a2,45; choice do, $2,85a2,90; clover, $9,25a9,40; Hungarian, 80a85c; millet, 90a95c; flax, $1,18a1,25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 20, 1876.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, but generally lower, closing firmer; No. 2 Chicago spring 84¾c spot, 86¾c August; sales at 86@91¾c September; closed 91¾c September; No. 3 do 74@74½c; rejected 55c. Corn dull, weak and lower; No. 2 47¾c spot; 43¾@44¼c August; 43¾@44¾c September; rejected 37@37¼c. Oats firmer; 27¾c spot. Rye inactive at 56c. Barley dull and lower; 48@49c spot; 60@64c September.

PROVISIONS—Pork active but lower; opened panicky; closed firm; $18,75@18,80 spot and August; $18,45 September; has sold at $18,10 August. Lard unsettled, but generally lower; $10,92½ @10,95 spot; $11,05 September; has sold at $11,60 August. Bulk meats weak; shoulders 7½@7¾c; short clear 10c.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

On Call Board wheat closed stronger; 86¾@87c cash; 90¾@91c September. Corn firmer; 46½c July; 45¾@47c August. Oats nominal. Pork higher at $18,90 bid August; $19,05 September. Lard firmer; $10,97½ August; $11,07½ bid September.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Flour: receipts 6,000 bbls; common and unsound and stock liable to injury from heat heavy and declining; good sound quiet and steady; fancy and extra dull and lower. Corn meal steady. Wheat: receipts 75,000 bu; spring 1c lower; No. 2 $1,22½ delivered; No. 2 Chicago and State $1,23; No. 3 do $1,17; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,20½; No. 3 do, 83c; No. 2 red, 1,21½; winter red 1,22½@1,23½; No. 2 amber 1,23½; white 1,25@1,26; steamer No. 2 spring 1,17½; No. 3 do 1,12½; ungraded spring 1,17½@1,26; winter red western 1,22½@1,23½; amber and Delaware $1,25. Rye: State 70@73c; western 68@72c. Barley: 70@75c. Barley malt: 85@95c; two rowed state 90c; six rowed 1,05@1,10. Corn: receipts 96,000 bush; western 1c lower; 2c lower for new; mixed western and State 52@53½c; new western, amber and Delaware $1,25. Rye: State 70@73c; western 68@72c. Barley: 70@75c. Barley malt: 85@95c; two rowed state 90c; six rowed 1,05@1,10. Oats: receipts 146,000 bush; western 1@2c lower; 2c lower for new; mixed and white 37@43c; new white

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are generally clear weather and lower temperature, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

Tried to Drown Herself in a Gutter.

During the heaviest portion of the rain storm yesterday afternoon an intoxicated woman threw herself into the gutter on Sandusky street, near Park Way, Allegheny, which was running very full of water. Several of the Columbia firemen seeing her ran and pulled her out. Her husband coming along just then, took her home.

To Sportsmen.

The following is a synopsis of the law relating to the taking of game and fish in this Commonwealth passed at the last session of the Legislature: Squirrels may now be hunted from the 1st day of July to the 1st of January—which adds July and August to the season. Rabbits from October 15th to December 15th, formerly October 1st to February 1st. Grass plover August 15th, to January 1st, formerly from August 1st, to January 1st. Woodcock from July 4th to January 1st, remaining unchanged. Quail or partridge October 15th to December 15th, formerly from November 1st to January 1st. The trout season runs from April 1st to August 15th. A penalty of from $5 to $50 is imposed for violating the law.

SAFE RECOVERED.

Forced Return of a Safe on a Writ of Replevin.

About a year ago the police made a raid upon an alleged lottery establishment on Fifth avenue, kept by a man named Force. Among the articles captured was a safe, which was supposed to contain the lottery appliances and paraphernalia. It was presumed that upon the trial of the case this safe, or rather its contents, would be used in evidence. For some reason it was not used, and the man was acquitted. The safe, unopened, has ever since remained in the custody of the Chief of Police, and whether or not its contents were such as supposed, is of course not known. Yesterday, John Coyle, Esq., attorney for Force, took out a writ of *replevin* upon the Mayor for the recovery of the safe, and it was turned over to him.

A FORTUNATE STRIKE.

A Thunderbolt Increases the Production of an Oil Well.

The lightning has been playing havoc with oil for some time past, numbers of tanks having been struck and thousands of barrels of oleaginous fluid destroyed. Reports of such occurrences have been so frequent as to have lost all novelty. For a change, we now have a report of a freak of the electric fluid which no one would object to having repeated every day.

In Clarion county, during a recent storm, an oil well was struck by lightning with beneficial results. The well had been pumping scant eight barrels per day, but now, after the thunderbolt's visit, it is producing eighty. The name of the fortunate owner of the well we did not learn.

AND HE TOOK THEM IN.

A Wrestler Overreaches His Friends—Checks and No Fund.

Since the departure of a couple of sporting men, who wrestled with the city for several days a week or two ago, a number of their new made friends are anxious to meet them, or rather to hold an interview with one of them. The one whom it is desired to see, while here made the acquaintance of a number of his fellow countrymen, and succeeded in getting from them various sums of money upon checks drawn upon the Germania Bank, of New York, which name signed to these was not the one by by which the public knew him, and it is one to whose credit no funds are deposited in the bank named. All the checks drawn by him have been returned, and how parties who cashed them—we suppress their names—want him returned also, to explain why this is thus.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Governor Hartranft's Appointment of Managers.

After much delay, Governor Hartranft has at last appointed his portion of the Managers of the Reform School. They are as follows:

Thomas J. Bigham, John E. Parke, Josiah King, Christian Yeager, David M. Martin, Peter Zern, Henry Irwin, William Rhinehart, Thomas Wightman, G. L. B. Fetterman, John J. Gillespie, John Phillips, Gen. Samuel L. Anderson, Gen. H. V. Johnston, (Cannonsburg); and Henry Warner.

It will be seen that nearly all the names are on the list of the old Board. The rest of the Board is appointed by the State Board of Charities. The latter has not yet announced the list assigned to it. The commissions of the new members have not been received yet, and of course until they one the old Board will retain control.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

A Woman Found Dead in Her Bed—Sudden Death from Intoxication—Accidental Death.

A middle aged woman, named Sarah McLeas, who resided in a small dwelling in the rear of the National Hotel, corner of Grant street and Fourth avenue, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. She had lived there but two weeks, and little is known of her antecedents; but it has been ascertained that she was a married woman of intemperate disposition. The whereabouts of her husband being unknown, her remains were buried at the county's expense.

An inquest was held yesterday evening on the remains of the boy Lewis Trounser, the circumstances attending whose death were detailed in yesterday's issue. Henry Morris, the driver of the wagon, was examined, as was also the driver of a wagon which was coming up in the rear, and the evidence clearly exonerated Mr. Morris from blame in the sad accident. A verdict of accidental death was therefore rendered.

A resident of the Third ward, Allegheny city, named Thomas Bell, died suddenly early yesterday morning. He was an old man of nearly seventy; and the Coroner's investigation showed that the unfortunate was a confirmed drinker. Death by intemperance was therefore recorded by the jury. The deceased was a widower, and an employe of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith.

STREET BALL PLAYING.

Is It Contrary to City Ordinance?

Last evening a gentleman called at the Mayor's office to see what could be done to stop boys from playing ball on High street, above Grant. There seems to be an inexhaustable quantity of young America in that neighborhood, and during the latter part of the day and evening the base ball fever rages to such an extent as to be an absolute nuisance. Mayor's Clerk Metzgar was of the opinion that nothing could be done for the case, as there is no ordinance upon the subject. After an examination of the ordinances he found that his impression was correct, ball playing on the streets not being prohibited either as a misdemeanor or a nuisance. It is not on High street alone that the residents and passers-by are annoyed by the abnormal development of the base ball mania, and there certainly should be some way of putting a stop to it. The boys themselves are evidently under the impression that their sport is against the law, for they immediately stop playing and scamper out of the way the moment they catch sight of a blue coat coming in their direction.

A GAZETTE reporter, who was present during the conversation between the gentleman and Clerk Metzgar, to ascertain if there some ordinance or law the case could not receive attention, called upon the Mayor late in the evening to get his views. His Honor was positive that under the general police instructions they have power to make arrests for the offense. In order to catch some of the boys, and make an example of them, a raid of police in citizens clothes will likely be made upon them.

THE ALLEGED SWINDLER.

He is Heard by the Mayor and Committed for Trial—Not Such a Swindler After All.

At four o'clock last evening the Mayor heard the case of George Lewis, the young man whose arrest was noted yesterday, on a charge of swindling. Messrs. Coyle and O'Malley appeared for the prisoner.

The prosecution could only have had a score of witnesses if it had been considered necessary, but as their testimony was substantially the same, but four or five were heard. These testified that they had purchased from Lewis, for twenty-five cents each, sealed envelopes, each containing a ticket, calling for some article in L. D. Sine's "gift enterprise," at Cincinnati. The price of these articles, no matter what they were, was one dollar. It was optional with the purchaser whether or not he would pay the money and take the articles. If he concluded to invest, the money was given to Lewis and he gave a receipt signed "L. D Sine & Co., Cincinnati, O., per L," written upon the back of the envelope. The purchaser could then send his ticket on to Cincinnati, with the receipt, and upon payment of the freight or expressage, receive the article called for within ten days. It appears from the evidence that none of the parties had waited a reasonable length of time to assertain if they would get any return. It was therefore not made evident that a swindle was attempted.

Mr. Coyle contended that no offense had been committed, and that the prisoner could not be held for trial under any statute or common law. The Mayor, however, thought that the prisoner should be held on general principles, and therefore committed him for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

If the weather is too hot, and you desire not to bake your own bread, remember that bread made from the best flour that can be had, is sold by S. S. Marvin & Co., 18 Fifth Avenue.

ARNOLD GROVE.

Meeting of the Subscribers to the Camp Meeting Association Fund—A Union Effected with the Tarentum Association—To be Called the "Allegheny Valley Camp Meeting Association"—Election of a President and Board of Managers.

A meeting of the stockholders or subscribers to what has heretofore been known as the Arnold Grove camp meeting fund, was held last evening in the Smithfield M. E. Church for the purpose of electing a President and board of managers.

The meeting was one of the greatest importance and productive of more good than any that has yet been held by the Association. After more deliberate judgment the leading members of the Tarentum Association became convinced that it would be better to unite with the new assassociation, and have an effective organization than to continue separate, and have two failures, made that fact known to some of the members of the new association, and it was determined, if possible, to effect a union, which effort, as will be seen by the proceedings, was successful, and the result was eminently satisfactory to all persons interested.

The meeting was called to order by the temporary chairman, Mr. Baird, and the proceedings were supplemented with singing and prayer.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

The chairman then stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of electing a President and board of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as might be regularly brought before it.

Mr. Moreland moved that a committee of conference consisting of five be appointed to confer together and report such a basis of union between this association and the Tarentum association as might be agreed upon.

Mr. Weeks objected to the appointment of a committee on the ground that the overtures of this association for a union had been rejected by the Tarentum Association, as the minutes of the last meeting showed and the meeting had no official knowledge that they desired to unite.

The Chairman ruled the objection out of order, and Mr. Weeks appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the question being put to the meeting the Chair was sustained. The question then recurring on the original motion it was adopted and the following named gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Jacob H. Walter, John M. Irwin, Wm. Vankirk, Captain Hazlet and R. S. P. McCall.

On motion of Mr. Youngson a committee of five was appointed to nominate managers for the Association. Laid on the table.

The articles of the Association were then read for the benefit of those present who had not heard them read at the previous meeting.

Mr. Irwin, from the Committee on Conference, reported as follows: Your committee recommend that the name of the Association be "Allegheny Valley Camp Meeting Association," and that the new Association take all the assets of the Tarentum Association and assume its liabilities.

A motion was made to amend the report as to the name of the association, prefixing the word Pittsburgh. The amendment was lost, and the question recurring on the adoption of the report of the committee, the report was adopted.

The motion to appoint a committee to nominate managers was again taken up, and adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. Sampson, Shay, Fullerton, Youngson and Shutterly.

Mr. Mooreland moved that the number of managers be increased to twenty-five, and that three constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The committe then retired, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned with a report making the following suggestion:

President—H. Sampson.

Managers—W. B. Brickle, W. B. Haslett, John Fullerton, E. J. Unger, Wm. Vankirk, Samuel Hamilton, John Matthews, J. H. Nobbs, John R. Stewart, L. W. Lewis, J. H. Williams, W. J. King, H. L. Beaver, J. H. Walter, Charles Parkin, R. S. P. McCall, W. C. Moreland, Samuel Chadwick, Geo. C. Rice.

The report of the committee was received and the gentlemen named elected.

Mr. McEldowney moved that the Board of Managers be instructed to arrange for a camp meeting this year. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Irwin the articles of association were referred back to the Committee on Charter.

On motion Messrs. Vankirk, Weeks and Walters were added to the Committee on Charter for revision.

On motion Mr. Irwin the Board of Managers were instructed to add to their number until the Board is completed.

On motion adjourned.

A NEW SUBJECT.

The Weather—The Thermometer Still Altitudium—Heat Prostrations.

Yesterday, up to four o'clock in the evening, was a repetition of the intensely warm and oppressively sultry days of which we have had already so many. About four o'clock a heavy rain storm cooled the atmosphere very sensibly for a short time, but by eight o'clock the interior of gas-lighted apartments was again a place to be avoided. If this thing is to keep up much longer, perspiring humanity will possibly cease to growl, and settle down into apathetic, sullen indifference, and let old Sol shine as he may. Perhaps that would be better way of doing anyhow. Treat him with contempt, and he may abate somewhat his oppressive ardor.

Numerous cases of sunstroke are still heard of.

Building Inspector Reed reports the partial prostration of several laborers employed on new buildings, and who are exposed to the sun, and is of the opinion that there will be a number of fatal cases unless the workmen use more precaution in exposing themselves and partaking of ice-water.

On Monday Ida Hunt, a young woman residing on Robinson alley, Allegheny, was prostrated by the heat. Wednesday night she died. Having been attended by Dr. Mowry no inquest was held.

A horse belonging to a darkey was sunstruck on the South side on Monday morning, and expired in a short time.

Scarlet fever is raging at the Point, being aggravated by the malaria producing heat.

Joseph Hartman, a gardener, a resident of the township of Chartiers, while engaged in his duties became so much prostrated with the heat that he expired Wednesday afternoon.

A man named George Segrist was overcome by the heat at the corner of Fiftieth and Butler streets last evening. He was taken home and Dr. Allinger summoned. It is thought that he cannot recover.

Yesterday afternoon Depot Officer Tillery, at the P., F. W. & C. R. R. depot on Federal street, Allegheny, was overcome by heat while carrying some water to be placed in a car. He was conveyed to his residence, which is in the second story of the depot, and Dr. Buchanan summoned. His condition last evening was very serious.

Two horses belonging to Lee & Hamilton were sunstruck in Allegheny yesterday afternoon.

A LIQUID MOVEMENT.

How Is the Poor Man's Glass of Lager Beer to be Reduced In Price in Sympathy With the Times?

During these times when so many commodities are suffering a slaughtered depreciation, a movement is quietly gaining foot, having for its object the reduction of the tax on spirits, or some other method by which that great vital necessity—the poor man's glass of lager—may be reduced in price in harmony with the lowering tendency of other articles of consumption. It has been observable for some time past that the keenest competition prevails amongst the leading sample houses on account of the great financial stringency amongst their customers, so much so that a large portion of the former have been obliged to wind up their business, while those who remain are contented with the smallest possible margin of profit. Various, therefore, are the plans which the saloon-men devise for the purpose of attracting custom. Some offer a "Large Schooner" of ale or beer for five cents; others offer a "Large Brig" for the same figure; others a beer glass for three cents; others the fascination of music and female waiters, while a more numerous class announce a "free lunch" during certain hours, the ratio of which in most cases creates an irresistible tendency to drink, drink, drink. Notwithstanding all this the consumers protest that the poor man's glass of larger must still come down.

"I can't see how it is," said a reporter of the GAZETTE to an enthusiastic mover in this cause, "that so many working people have been doing nothing for so long a time, and yet seem to have plenty." "It is quite plain," said he, "I'll tell you how I get along. You see, me and my wife agreed with each other that each should support ourselves. It only costs me twenty-five cents a day to live, twenty of which I spend in lager and five for bread. My wife makes three or four dollars a week working out and saves half the money; and don't you see that when it isn't peaceable or safe for me to stay home at nights it is quite pleasant for me to lie out?"

A DEAD MAN'S HAND.

A Dead Body Found in the Bottom of the Allegheny.

A young man named Babylon was yesterday engaged gathering cobble stones in the Allegheny river, near the foot of Madison avenue, Allegheny, and about two o'clock in the afternoon went under the water. He says he grasped the body of a man lying at the bottom of the river, instead of a cobble stone. He was so much frightened that he quickly let go of it and made his way ashore as rapidly as possible, and would not enter the water again. A woman who resides in the Fourth ward of this city, hearing of it, stated in Podany's saloon that her husband had left her several days ago and said he was going to drown himself, since which time she had not seen him. It is thought that it was her husband's body that was found by Babylon. Nothing whatever was done to recover it.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,

No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

THE OLDEN TIME.

A Centennial Reminiscence.

We are indebted to Mr. S. S. Bryan, for the following letters from Robert Levers, of Easton, Pa., to V. P. Bryan, who was at at that time Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council. The letter refers to the beginning of one of the most brutal and fiendish of the many bloody deeds of that time, the Wyoming massacre, at which the entire settlement, one of the largest in the then frontier country, was depopulated, men, women and children all falling a prey to savage cruelty. It is an interesting contribution to the Centennial literature of the day:

ROBERT LEVERS to U. P. BRYAN, 1778.

EASTON, July 6, 1778.

SIR:—Capt. Patterson about an hour ago came to this Place and gave me the disagreable Account of a large body of Indians and Tories having cut off the settlements at Wyoming, and also that another Party are at Cushietring, on the Delaware, and I am in Continual apprehension of unhappy Consequences, as the Settlements from Cushietring to this place are scattered and thin.

I judged it necessary to take Capt Patterson's Qualification which I have the honour here to enclose.

The above gentleman has returned back over the mountain to give every necessary assistance in his power, and to put the militia we have collected together in the best possible disposition in case the enemy should attempt to march through the country to this town, which, it is not unreasonable to conjecture, may be their next object unless a proper force can be timely collected to oppose them, and an experienced and brave officer especially appointed to command the force. Two companies consisting of about eighty men of the Continental troops are stationed, I understand, at Pocono, the Sherips Blue mountain, at one John Lerne's, whither the militia, I believe, are repairing. John Lerne's is about twenty-five miles from Easton, and, I believe, about forty from Wyoming.

Powder and Lead are both wanted here exceedingly, for I understand by the Deputy Quartermaster General that all the ammunition has been lately sent from hence.

When I waited on your Honor last week, at Philadelphia, I really forgot to mention anything as to the effects in my hands, entrusted by His Excellency, the late President, and as Iron is now sold at Chelsea Forge, where the Two Tons of Iron bought for, at Two Hundred Pounds per ton. Whether the Iron shall remain there yet or be sold at the advanced price, which would be a gain of One Hundred Pounds. And what shall be done with the Twenty Barrels of Indigo in my Possession. Should I hear with Certainty of any Advances of the Enemy this way, I shall esteem it my duty to send the Public Records to Philadelphia, unless countermanded by Order of Council.

I have the Honor to Subscribe myself, Sir, your Honour's most obedient, humble servant, ROBERT LEVERS.

Directed, On Public Service—To the Honourable George Bryan, Esquire, Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia—By Mr. William Lever's Express.

The original of the following is also in Mr. Bryan's possession:

HONOURABLE GEORGE BRYAN

1781— TO FRANCIS DONNELLY, DR.

To teaching his daughters, Miss Sally and Miss Polly, writing and arithmetic by the quarter, 5th, '81, to 5th March, 1782, being 7 months, @£5.....£15 15 0

To ½ quire paper, ¼ hundred quills, 1 paper ink powder..... 4 10½

To 1 quire paper and 100 quills. 5 0

To 1 paper ink powder..... 1 6

Due.....£16 6 4

Received the contents in full.

FRANCIS DONNELLY.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

Another Fright on Butcher's Run—The Work of the Thunderbolts in Allegheny and Pittsburgh—No Lives Lost.

The intense heat of the past few days resulted in a very heavy rain and thunder storm in this vicinity about half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The storm blew up from the west and broke over the city with great violence. The heaviest portion of it passed over Allegheny doing considerable damage. Large quantities of dirt and stones were washed down from the hillsides upon the streets, in some places clogging up the sewer inlets. Butcher's Run district that the people became frightened and many of them made preparations for another flood, removing their more valuable articles of clothing and furniture to the higher stories. Others knowing the danger of allowing the clogging up of the sewer inlets, stood out in the storm and poked and pushed articles and kept the inlets open. Near O'Hara street the openings of several of the inlets filled up with dirt and the street was soon covered with several inches of water. The fire department was removed the water flowed in and all danger was removed. The sewer in that district carried off all the water without difficulty. Woods Run in the Fifteenth ward of the city was filled unusually full of water, but no damage of consequence was done.

The lightning was very vivid, and struck in several places, but injured no one that we could learn of.

At the corner of Washington and Preble avenues, Allegheny, a tree was struck.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips row of brick houses opposite their mill, in the Ninth ward, were struck by lightning, and a lot of bricks knocked out of one of the walls.

Walker's soap factory, on North avenue, near James street, was also struck and a lot of bricks knocked out.

In Manchester a house occupied by a Mr. Miller, on Webster avenue above Roberts street, was struck. The roof was torn off and considerable damage done in the interior of the building, but fortunately no one was hurt.

The top of a telegraph pole belonging to the Western Union Company, located on Liberty street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, was blown off. No one was hurt, but telegraphic communication was interrupted for some time.

The water came down Webster and Wylie avenues in a perfect flood, cleaning those thoroughfares completely, but depositing a heavy stratum of mud on some of the lower streets.

No further damages was ascertained last night, but no doubt to-day will develope more.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Governor Hartranft Accepts the Office of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Governor Hartranft, who was elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the last Grand National Encampment, held at Philadelphia recently, writes the following letter of acceptance of the position:

"The partiality of my comrades of the National Encampment, recently held at Philadelphia, having designated me a second time for the honorable and responsible trust of commander-in-chief, I hereby assume its duties, with renewed assurance of my determination to perform them with fidelity and for the promotion of the best interests of our beloved order, and with heartfelt acknowledgments for the courtesy and good will that prompted the action of the Encampment. The unanimity and generosity with which the command of the Grand army was again conferred upon me is the most flattering mark of honor in its history; and the cordial, persistent and united work during the ensuing year will insure such stability, dignity and character to our organization as will command not only the support of the veterans soldiers of the country, but the respect and confidence of all good citizens. Moved, then, by the recollections that come crowding up from the past, spurred to action by an ever-recurring sense of the grave duties the present imposes upon us, and encouraged by the hope that our example may become an incentive to others in the future, let us be true to the principles of the Grand Army, in fraternity, charity and loyalty, and prove that in our daily life we do naught to forfeit the esteem of our countrymen or our proud title of American soldiers."

RAMPANCY OF CRIME.

Catalogue of Foul Deeds From a Neighboring Town.

Day after day intelligence of crimes or disasters is received from various points in the outskirt towns and villages of Pittsburgh. The chief source is from tramps who, having the fear of our vigilant police and detectives before their eyes, seek pluder in the more insecurely guarded towns in the environs. Whether many of these desperados perpetrate their deeds of rapacity and violence from necessity or choice may, indeed, be questioned; but this is certain that these voracious booty-hunters are becoming a terror in every part of the country, especially in the western and interior States.

Within the past few days the intelligence from New Brighton alone is sufficient to cause alarm. The cool audacity of some of these plunderers is almost incredible. During the night of the 18th instant, an unknown number of burglars effected an entrance into the dwelling of Mr. Pierce Hall, secured his silverware, and having proceeded to the second story, encountered a step-son of Mr. Hall, whom they awakened. One of the gang fired a shot at him, which entered his left thigh. The wounded man thereupon sprang from his bed and retaliated, firing three shots at his antagonist; but unhappily without effect. The dastardly villains escaped without having carried off their collected booty. About the same time the flour mills of Messrs. Wilson & Beaver were entered and a quantity of flour carried off, and a quantity of provisions were taken from the cellar of another citizen of the town. The office of Mr. J. C. Hart, Clerk of the Courts at Beaver, was also entered, and money to the extent of $85 abstracted.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

The glass factory of Bakewell, Pears & Co. is about to close up for two weeks.

The Board of Guardians has buried on an average one poor person a day during this month.

A sweltering cynic has been inquiring if the confines of the torrid zone were lately enlarged.

The water main on Avery street, Allegheny, burst yesterday morning. It was at once repaired.

The Nineteenth Regiment was reviewed in the Allegheny Diamond last evening by Col. Tyson.

During the summer vacation of Councils and most of the officials, City Hall is being thoroughly cleaned up.

Immense quantities of fruit and vegetables are being received by the P. & O. R. R. Water-melons are in consequence becoming plentiful in the market.

All but one of the bodies of the family of Mrs. Lighthill, who were drowned at Freedom, have been recovered. The body missing is that of a lad about ten years old.

A match race takes place to-morrow afternoon at Friendship Park, between the horses of J. Skelton and those of S. J. Wainwright. The stakes are a $200 purse.

The Baden correspondent of one of the evening papers has discovered a gold mine at Remington, Pa. He is not at liberty to tell just where it is located. Of course.

Niedlinger, who was so severely burned by an explosion of molten metal in Millvale several days ago, was somewhat improved last evening, and it was thought he will recover.

Budd Doble was to pass through the city last night in a special car, containing Belle Bassfield, Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton and three other fast trotters, on their way to Cleveland.

The statement that J. Workman Craft was lying in a room on Seventh avenue in destitute circumstances proves to be untrue. He receives all the attention necessary and is properly cared for.

To-morrow afternoon a flat regatta will compete on the Allegheny river at the Ewalt street bridge. The winner gets a gold medal, and there are seven competitors. The distance is five hundred yards.

It is said that to ruin the cent-a-glass lemonade business of the Alliance street corner barrels, some individual put in one of them a perceptible quantity of liquor. He must have been a poor judge of human nature.

A party of seventy soldiers' orphans, from the Phillipsburgh school, passed through the city yesterday, on their way home for two months' vacation. Another party of sixty will pass through to-day from the same school.

One of the proprietors of the Forty-fifth street ropewalk, Mr. Donoughue, sustained severe injuries in the eye while engaged at the factory, apparently by a jacob's staff, attended him, and it is thought that the sight cannot be restored.

To-morrow evening a meeting of laborers and mechanics is to be held on Butler street, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh. The object of the meeting is to be stated further than that an effort will be made to decide on some definite line of action for the coming political campaign.

The colored camp meeting services will commence at Castle Shannon to-morrow. The services of the Rev. J. Moore of North Carolina, have been secured for Sunday's devotions. Trains will accommodate the brethren by running every half hour.

Hiram Curtis, a laborer, was drowned in the Ohio river, at Wellsville, on Monday, which barred all non-members from competing at the regattas. It was decided that the amateurs of Western Pennsylvania should enter on payment of a fee of one dollar.

The large window of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the Fifth avenue side, which has been permitted to remain in an unfinished state ever since the building was erected, is to be finished at once. The stained glass has been prepared by Monro, Carter & Bros., of the South Side, but has never been called for, although finished for the last two years.

The police should be especially vigilant in seeing that the gutters are kept clean, and in no place the stench that arises from the accumulation of garbage in the gutters is overpowering to persons not acclimated. There is more danger of malignant disease from this source than from any other. Whoever throws decayed vegetables in the street should be brought to account.

On Wednesday night an infant a few hours old was discovered on the pavement in a shallow lot residing on Kirkpatrick street, Mt. Washington. The cries of the child attracted a crowd which found it in a neglected condition. The mother finally put in an appearance, and confessed to her conduct, but declared that she entertained no evil intent. No legal steps have been taken in the matter.

An accident occurred to John Noble on the Brownsville pike on Wednesday afternoon. While he and George Schaffer were testing the merits of their horses in a trotting contest, the buggy of the latter came so closely into contact with the other that the collision occurred. Mr. Noble was thrown out, sustained a severe fracture of the thigh bone, and his vehicle was demolished. The injured man immediately received surgical assistance, and is now convalescing.

On Wednesday evening a runaway occurred near Point Breeze, by which seven men were severely injured. Augustus Roggy in company with another man, was driving to East Liberty, when the harness of the horse having become entangled, the animal took fright and became unmanageable. Both carriages were pitched out, and Roggy received a fracture of the shoulder blade and other injuries which left him unconscious. His companion received bruises on the head, and several parts of the body, none of which were very severe.

Agnes Kelley, an insane woman, residing in Stowe township, was brought to the county jail yesterday, on a commitment for disorderly conduct from Justice Fallon's office. It appears that her husband had $2,500 deposited with John T. Brady & Co., which sum he lost when that firm failed, in consequence of which he became demented and was sent to Dixmont, where he died about a year ago, and these circumstances, it is thought, affected the woman's mind. She was committed to jail for the purpose of having her case brought to the attention of the court and having her sent to an asylum.

In consequence of a misunderstanding, Jona Gillingham, Secretary of the Centennial Regatta Committee has declined to row. "As many of the clubs that intend to enter for the Centennial regretta do not appear to have understood that the entries were to close on the 15th inst., the committee have extended the time to August 1, by which time all entries must be in." Among the entries already made are the London Rowing club; the Dublin University club; First Trinity, Cambridge inter-collegate fours; Paris crew, of St. John, N. B., and the Fishermen's Rowing Association, N. S.

A train will leave Fourth avenue, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway, at 9:42 this morning, for the purpose of carrying those interested in the proposed storage and pumping station at this point, which is about eight miles from Freeport. About eighteen or twenty immense tanks are located within a short distance of each other, and one of these tanks was struck by lightning and the oil set fire to. Finding it impossible to extinguish the flames a telegraph dispatch was sent to Chief Crow, of Allegheny, asking him to send a steam fire engine up to pump the oil, which was drawn from the bottom of the burning tank to another tank. An engine and car were also sent to take up the engine. Chief Crow telegraphed back that he would not send an engine to pump oil, but that any property could be saved he would send an engine to pump water. To this he received an answer that the engine was only wanted to pump oil, and therefore no engine was sent up. No further information was received in regard to the fire, as the telegraph wires were destroyed, but as there is usually a great quantity of oil stored at this point, the probabilities are that the fire was an extensive one.

LATER—A dispatch received after midnight, and published in our telegraphic columns, states that two tanks, each of the capacity of 22,000 barrels, were burning at 12 o'clock.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

Items of Interest to Workers in Iron.

ROBINSON, REA & Co. are building three 84 inch blast engines.

THE Allentown rolling mill resumed operations on Monday of last week.

THE Empire Car Works of York are to build four hundred freight cars for the Texas Pacific Railroad.

THE Sharon *Herald* states that one of the Shenango furnaces, at Middlesex, will go into blast soon, and the other soon after.

NOTWITHSTANDING that this is the season when our mills do much in the way of repairs, our machine shops have little doing.

THE quantity of pig iron produced in Great Britain in 1850 was about $2,500,000, which is near the present production in this country.

WHILE even more of our mills have permitted their puddlers to go to work, there are yet a number whose puddling departments are idle.

CONSIDERABLE quantities of cotton ties are being made from this city at present. These are punched and coated and have buckles complete.

THE Erie rail mill was sold last Monday week to Theo. F. Noble for $1,800, subject to a lien of $145,270.91, making the total cost about $147,076.91.

AN exchange states that the Lehigh Iron Company will blow in as soon as they can make satisfactory contracts for coal. The company has two furnaces which have a capacity of 21,000 thousand tons per annum.

THE fuel used at the Rochester Tumbler Works is gas. The capacity of the works is 200,000 tumblers per week. The company has a large trade in South America and the West Indies.

CHARLES & MCMURTY, patent hot pressed nut manufacturers, are very busy. They have recently added to their works a building 150x60 feet, and are increasing their facilities fifty per cent.

OF THE 981 completed blast furnaces in Great Britain 411, or 42 per cent., were out of blast on the 1st inst. Of the 713 furnaces in the United States on the 1st of December, 1875, 420, or 58 per cent., were out.

MR. CALDWELL, of Allegheny, has put up at the stone-ware pottery of Hamilton & Jones, Greensboro, Green county, one of his furnaces, with the object of burning stone-ware with coal alone, using no wood. The first kiln was burnt about two weeks ago, and Messrs. H. & J. say with practical experience it will be a success, and effects a saving to them in fuel of fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars a year.

GRAFF, BENNETT & Co. have at the Centennial Exhibition an iron ball weighing 2,604 pounds, a block of the weight of 1,904 pounds and two pieces of muck bar each weighing 1,660 pounds, also samples of bar iron from 1¼ to 2½ inches square, bent cold. They also show some thin iron which varies from 1 7,000th of an inch to 1 8,325th. The iron from which these specimens were made was puddled in their Danks furnaces.

MESSRS. WILSON, SNYDER & CO., notwithstanding the dull times, are keeping their works running, with their usual number of hands. They have recently introduced in their works the manufacture of the Russell Vaporizing Feed Water Heater, and have already filed several orders for these heaters in this city, and have a number of order yet to fill. This speaks well for the Russell improvement for the prevention of boiler explosions.

LARGE OIL FIRE.

Tank Struck by Lightning at Dilk's Station—Appeal for Aid.

Yesterday afternoon an extensive oil fire broke out at Dilk's station, on the Butler branch of the West Penn Railroad. The Union Pipe Line Company have their principal storage and pumping station at this point, which is about eight miles from Freeport. About eighteen or twenty immense tanks are located within a short distance of each other, and one of these tanks was struck by lightning and the oil set fire to. Finding it impossible to extinguish the flames a telegraph dispatch was sent to Chief Crow, of Allegheny, asking him to send a steam fire engine up to pump the oil, which was drawn from the bottom of the burning tank to another tank. An engine and car were also sent to take up the engine. Chief Crow telegraphed back that he would not send an engine to pump oil, but that any property could be saved he would send an engine to pump water. To this he received an answer that the engine was only wanted to pump oil, and therefore no engine was sent up. No further information was received in regard to the fire, as the telegraph wires were destroyed, but as there is usually a great quantity of oil stored at this point, the probabilities are that the fire was an extensive one.

LATER—A dispatch received after midnight, and published in our telegraphic columns, states that two tanks, each of the capacity of 22,000 barrels, were burning at 12 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

***Detective Demmill is no five dollar man.

***U. S. Detective Pendar leaves for Erie to-day.

***When Mayor McCarthy makes up his mind forensic eloquence has no power to move him.

***Mr. Ed. Armstrong has returned from a two months' tour in Europe, much improved in health.

***Dr. Chas. L. Armstrong, of Beaver avenue, Allegheny, was buried Wednesday. He had been twice married, first time to a sister of Judge Park, and the second time to a young girl from the West. He left $50,000, all of which goes to his wife except two hundred shares of Union bridge stock to each of his three brothers. Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court, is the executor.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Condensed News from the Police Courts.

THE accused party to the larceny of money from Mr. Petro in the house of Lib Decker, was arrested yesterday morning and brought before Alderman O'Donnell. She gave her name as Sarah Davis, but is otherwise known as Gregory. She was held in $500 to appear again this morning.

ISADORE OESTERLY took on a load of benzine Wednesday evening and laid down on the railroad track, with his neck on one rail and his feet on the other, between two passenger cars of a train at the Federal street depot, Allegheny, and refused to move. He was hauled out by two policemen, and paid a dollar and costs to Mayor Phillips yesterday morning.

BEFORE Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, Abraham Kimberly brought suit against his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Bittner, for larceny by bailee. She had possession of plaintiff's furniture to the amount of $300 and refused to give it up, claiming that she had paid the funeral expenses of Kimberly's wife, for which she had not been recompensed. The Alderman explained the law to her, when she paid the costs of the suit, and promised to give up the furniture.

A BUSINESS CHANGE.

An Old Establishment Under New Management.

Elsewhere in this morning's paper announcement is made of a change in the livery and undertaking firm of Messrs. Fairman & Vogt, of 133, 135 and 137 Sandusky street, Allegheny, Mr. John A. Fairman retiring and a new firm being organized under the style of McClinton & Vogt. This establishment is one of the most complete and widely known of any in our vicinity, and any change in its management is therefore a matter of considerable interest to the general public. It is pleasant to record that the change is sure to be acceptable to the many patrons of the establishment, which under its new management is certain to be even more prosperous than it has been in the past. Mr. W. H. McClinton, who takes the place of Mr. Fairman, is extensively know in the business and social world. For many years he was engaged in the livery trade on Federal street, and during the time he carried on trade there, he achieved eminent success, and gained a reputation second to no merchant on the street for energy, enterprise, sound judgment, promptitude, and uniform courtesy to all. Few merchants could count so many friends, and his retirement from the trade was a matter of sincere regret to a legion of friends, who will be glad to hear that he has again embarked in active business. Mr. McClinton brings to the new business in which he has embarked all the qualities which go to publicity and confidence elsewhere, and his connection with the firm is a guarantee that everything will be done in tip-top style, and to the complete satisfaction of every patron. His partner, Mr. Vogt, will occupy the same relation to the new firm as he did to the old—that of manager of the practical work of undertaking, embalming, livery, &c. He brings to the discharge of his duties an experience extending through a quarter of a century, and a thorough acquaintance with the business that makes him without a superior in the trade.

The new firm of Messrs. McClinton & Vogt will thus by their personal character command attention, while they will deserve the success by the manner in which all work entrusted to them will be done. They have an establishment which is not only one of the largest, but one of the most perfectly arranged in the two cities. There are distinct apartments for the general undertaking work, as well as for embalming. The barns and sheds are very large, and are filled with a stock of vehicles representing all styles of carriages, buggies, road wagons, &c., that for beauty, and finish, and style, can not be duplicated by any other firm hereabouts. The stable is commodious, remarkably well ventilated and lighted, and kept as clean as the most scrupulous care can make it. The stock of animals comprises some fine match teams, carriage horses, fleet roadsters, and some superb animals for horseback riding, for an equine collection of the very best character. Those who wish to hire for any purpose whatever will find this a rare good stock from which to make a selection.

Hereafter these gentlemen will themselves with every facility the firm feel prepared to promptly respond to the call of every patron. The personal supervision of the members of the firm will always be given to the business, and a few months will find Mrs. Wiley utter a shriek, and then say, in an appealing voice:

"It is not true, Shep. Pleas don't kill me; I'll go away, I'll go away"

Wiley replied in a savage tone—"It's too late! I've got the call. We've got to die!"

A dull blow followed this, and Mrs. Orth ran out of her room in terror, and alarmed Mr. Orth, who was in bed, by telling him to go to Wiley's as soon as possible, as he was killing his wife.

Moffatt hastened to the house. The front door was locked, and he got in by the back door